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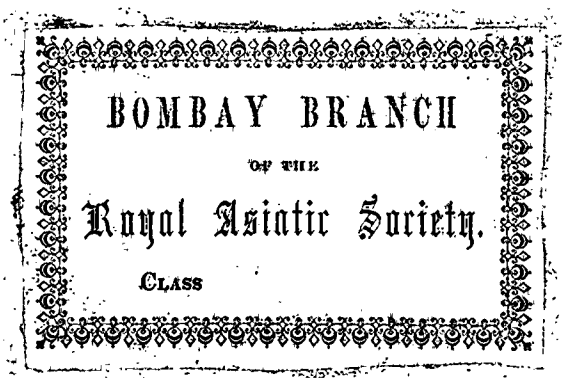

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A

CONTINUATION

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GRANGER's

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

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ENGLAND,

BY

THE REV. MARK NOBLE.

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CLASS VIII.

GENTLEMEN, YOUNGER SONS OF PEERS.

CHARLES CECIL, *a child with a lamb, mez. Vr. Vaart p. B. Lens sc.*

It is most probable that this is one of the children of the truly illustrious family of Cecil. The history of the Cecils of Salisbury and Exeter are both very defective; so much so, that it is with difficulty that the younger sons of either can be identified. Granger does not notice this print; but Bromley says, the Charles Cecil, Esq. whom it represents, died in 1726. A gentleman of those names, died March 17, in that year, a bachelor, who, I suppose, was the third son of John Cecil, fifth earl of Exeter, who sat in the parliament of 1701, and the six succeeding, for the borough of Stamford. As Lens, the engraver of the print, died April 28, 1725, aged 66; it must, if of this gentleman, have been an early production of that artist. John Vandervaart the painter, died in England, 1721, aged 74. These dates may substantiate some facts to other inquisitive persons, with better opportunities of ascertaining with accuracy this engraving*. The Hon. Charles Cecil, fifth son of John, sixth earl of Exeter, died young and unmarried, in 1726, the print was not of him.

* Of the Salisbury branch of the Cecils there were two Charles Cecils. One was the fourth son of James, third earl of Salisbury, who was murdered at Rome: the other was his nephew, and the son of the Hon. Robert Cecil, second son of the Earl of Exeter, and a member of parliament for *Wotton* Basset. This last Charles Cecil became, successively, bishop of Bristol and Bangor, and died in 1757.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM CECIL, *wh. length, sitting, with a dog and parrot, mez. W. Wissing p. Smith sc.* 1686.

WILLIAM CECIL, *wh. length, in the same attitude and accompaniments, la. 4to. mez. W. Wissing p.*

Bromley thinks the Hon William Cecil was brother of Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, and consequently son of John, sixth earl of Exeter. Earl Brownlow had a brother, named William, who was educated with him at St. John's College, Cambridge, and gave great hopes that he would maintain the lustre of the family; "but died too "early, to the concern of all who had the happi- "ness of his acquaintance, July 19, 1717." This, however, could not have been the gentleman represented in the above engraving; because John, sixth earl of Exeter, his father, was not born at the time of the date, which Granger does not mention. This Hon. William Cecil was the second son of John Cecil, fifth earl of Exeter; and brother of the Hon. Charles Cecil, represented in the last print. William settled at Snape in Yorkshire; and was returned *once*, not several times, as the peerages assert, for the borough of Stamford,; and died unmarried.

THE HON. THOMAS EGERTON, *sm. 4to. P. Lely p. Au. Alscn sc.* 1790.

The Hon. Thomas Egerton was the third son of John Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, and of Elizabeth, daughter of William, Marquis of Newcastle, a lady of great talents and accomplishments, and adorned with all the Christian graces. He was born March 16, 1651; resided at Tatton Park in Cheshire; and died in 1729. He left issue by Hester, only daughter of Sir John Busby, of Addington,

dington, Bucks, Knt. four sons and one daughter: John, his heir; Thomas, who died unmarried; the Rev. William Egerton, chaplain to George I. and George II. a prebendary of Canterbury, who left a family by Ann, daughter of Sir Francis Head, Bart.; Manwaring, who died a child; and Elizabeth, married to the Rev. —— Leigh, rector of Whitchurch, Shropshire.

BARONETS.

SIR JOHN WYNNE, Bart. *from a picture of Sir G. Kneller's, at Wynnstay, given in "York's Royal "Tribes of Wales," 4to. J. Allen delin. W. Bond sculp.*

The Wynne's are one of the most ancient families in the principality of Wales, and were very numerous in the counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon; and there were branches of the name in other counties. Sir John Wynne, of Gwydir, the historian, who died in 1626, was advanced to the dignity of a baronet, by James I. in 1611: his peculations are so well remembered by his countrymen, that they have unanimously confined his spirit to the cataract of RHAIADER Y WENOT; and, had he not *feed off* his demerits, the Chancellor Egerton's complaint against him would have sent his body to "durance vile." John, his accomplished son, died before him, at Lucca; and was succeeded by Sir Richard, the second baronet, groom of the bed-chamber to Charles I. when Prince of Wales, whom he attended into Spain, on his romantic errand to wed an Infanta. But Charles having obtained the beauty of France, Henrietta Maria, Sir Richard became her treasurer: I suppose he loved that country better than Spain. He wrote to his father,

father, to be happy in his native land; for "both "the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon were not "worth one of our worst counties!!!" This gentleman was the friend and patron of Inigo Jones. Dying without issue, Sir Owen, the next of his eleven brothers, succeeded; who was succeeded by his son, Sir Richard, who having no child, Sir John Wynne, the son of Henry, the tenth son, became the fifth and last baronet, who resided at Watstay, through his marriage with Jane, daughter of Eyton Evans, Esq. of that place; but, greatly improving the seat, he changed the name to Wynnestay. Sir John enclosed a park for deer, with a stone wall; and planted the fine avenues of oak, elm, and ash trees, still nobly adorning this beautiful spot, the ancient residence of the all-powerful MADOG AP GRUFFUD MAELOR, lord of Bromfields, and founder of Llanegwuest Abbey. The gardens were also planted by him; and the small swan-egg pear, which he introduced into Wales, amongst other fruit-trees, still bears his name. He sat in the parliament of 1698, and the three next, for the town of Carnarvon; and, in 1710, for the county. This baronet had some singularities, of which the following is an instance:—Going to pay his respects to his royal mistress, Queen Ann, soon after her accession, he met in the drawing-room his old Westminster school-fellow, then the apostolic Beveridge, of St. Asaph. "Ah! Sir John," says the good bishop, "when I knew you first, the "devil was very *great* with you." "Yes, by Gad, "my lord, and I wish he was half so great with "me now*." This veteran died at the age of 91,

* I presume that our old baronet, Sir John, would have been more chaste had he attended his parish priest more; but, perhaps, like his relation, the very hospitable Thomas Wynne, Esq. M.P. for Carnarvon, he did not love preaching. Says Bishop Sherlock to the curate, at a Sunday's dinner, "I "wonder

91, in 1718, and was buried at Rhiwabon, under "a mass and massacre of marble, ludicrous to "look on." His estates and name he bequeathed to the Williams', a family who are still richer in character than wealth, though they are called the "Kings of Wales."

SIR ARTHUR KAYE, Bart. *mez. Simon sc. rare.*

Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodsome in Yorkshire, Bart. was descended from an ancient, and most respectable family; and was elected a member for that county in all the parliaments from 1710 to 1722 inclusive, with Lord Down, but was always mentioned first in the return. His father, Sir John, had also sat in four parliaments for that most extensive province. Loyal and brave, his grandfather, Sir John Kaye, Knt. and Bart. suffered much in his person and fortune for Charles I. when the republicans fined him 500*l.* as a delinquent. Sir Arthur inherited all the spirit of his ancestors, their love of their country and the laws; and was a most respectable character. He died July 10, 1726; and had married Ann, daughter and co-heir of Sir Samuel Marrow, of Berkswell in Warwickshire, by Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Arthur Cayley, of Newland in that county, Knt. This lady survived Sir Arthur till August, 1740; but his only issue by her was Elizabeth, sole heir to her father, who married George Legge, viscount Lewisham, eldest son and heir-apparent of William, first earl of Dartmouth. That young nobleman died, prematurely, of the small-pox, November 28, 1727, when the countess married

' wonder why we had no sermon this morning."' "Oh! my lord," says poor Ellis, in his broad, simple manner, "Had I *preached* when Master "Wynn *is* in church, I shall have nothing but small beer; but when I do "not *preach* when Master is in church, I may have my belly-full of ale, and "welcome."

FRANCIS

Francis North, earl of Guildford; and died April 21, 1745. It was singular that the sons of each of her marriages were earls. Lord Dartmouth has the engraved plate of Sir Arthur Kay, his maternal ancestor.

SIR JACOB ASTLEY, Bart. *T. Worlidge sc.*

The family of Astley, one of the most ancient and most honourable in England, intermarried with the royal Plantagenets. Some of the branches were ennobled; and three of the Astleys have been created baronets: the Astleys, of Patshull in Staffordshire; Sir Isaac Astley, Knt. of Hill-Norton in Warwickshire, and Melton-Constable in Norfolk, created January 21, 1641, who died December 7, 1659, without issue by either of his wives; and Sir Jacob Astley, his nephew and heir, knighted by Charles II. created a baronet June 25, 1660. Sir Jacob was heir to all the entailed estates of Jacob Astley, Lord Astley, through his mother, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob, the first lord Astley. This Sir Jacob represented the county of Norfolk in parliament forty years; and had been sheriff of that county in 1664. He married Blanch, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Woodhouse, of Kimberley in Norfolk, Bart. by whom he had issue, Jacob, who died at Oxford, June 9, 1681, greatly regretted; Sir Philip, his successor; Edward, who died young, January 7, 1672; John, who left no issue; and Blanch, who died unmarried. Sir Jacob Astley died in August, 1729, aged 90 years.

SIR JOHN BOWYER, Bart. *mez. J. Gibson pinx. S. Smith sc.* 1690.

The family of Bowyer, of Knippersley, resident

dent in the parish of Biddulph, Staffordshire, were raised to the baronetage, in the time of Sir John Bowyer of that place, Knt. The engraving informs us, that this young gentleman was born March 14, 1682–3, and that he died April 30, 1701; which proves Mr. Bromley to have been mistaken, in asserting that his death occurred in 1710, October 28. The title of baronet has long been extinct in this family of Knippersley; but the family of Bowyer, of Durham-Court in the palatinate of Durham, descended from a younger branch of those of Knippersley, are still in possession of their title. Sir William Bowyer, of Durham, Knt. obtained his patent June 25, 1660; preceding the elder branch a few months in date.

A KNIGHT.

WILLIAM DRAPER, *Æt. 66, in a sporting dress, dog, mez. C. Philips p. Faber sc.*

William Draper, Esq. of Beswick, near Beverly in Yorkshire, was, in imitation of his ancestors, a famous fox hunter, and despised the less generous sport of killing hares and partridges. This veteran could sit his horse, and enjoy the chace, when more than 80 years of age; but he lived to that of 90, when the noise of the hounds was sweet music to his ears. It is but justice to add, that Mr. Draper (though not equal to a Somerville) was not one of those country gentlemen who relish nothing else but the joys of the field. His daughter married Mr. Slingsby Bethel, Pope's friend; and his grandson was Sir William Draper, K.B.

JOHN KENRICK, *Æt.* 39, *wh. length, sh. Kneller p.* 1681, *Vertue sc.*

John Kenrick, Esq. a Hamburgh merchant, died at his house in Turn-wheel-lane, near Dowgate, London, March 3, 1730, aged 71. The portrait of this gentleman has been before described by Mr. Granger*, who mentions the fate of the original picture, which was a very fine one by Kneller, and was destroyed by the fire in Covent Garden, which burnt down the piazza, in 1769, it having been sent but a very short time before, to Mr. Anderson the picture cleaner, to be put in order. The picture itself being of a great height, and in a large frame, stuck in the stair-case, as they were removing it, and was not able to be got down. The print, which was one of Vertue's last and worst performances, was engraved for one of Dr. Kenrick's sons, the Rev. Dr. Scawen Kenrick, who paid him sixty guineas for it. The plate is still in the possession of the family, who claim to be of royal Anglo-Saxon descent. In the town-hall at Reading are two portraits of one of their ancestors, Mr. John Kenrick, or Kendrick, as it was then written, who was a very wealthy trader in the time of Charles I. and the commonwealth; who was sheriff of London in 1645, and lord mayor in 1652. He was a great benefactor to the towns of Reading and Newbery; and his will, which is a curious picture of the piety and charity of those times, gives back to the public a part of what he had gained by the public, in a great variety of humane and charitable bequests, that gladdened the hearts of many, instead of glutting the luxury and avarice of a few.

* See Granger, Vol. III, p. 411, for other particulars.

BARONETS,

A BARONET, KNIGHTS AND GENTLEMEN IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, &c.

SIR WALTER HAWKESWORTH, Bart. *oval, neckcloth clasped, mez. G. Lumley sc.*

The Hawkesworths, of Hawkesworth in Yorkshire, were a very ancient family. Sir Walter's father, of the same baptismal name, was created a baronet by Charles II. December 6, 1678, and died in 1683; whose mother was Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Markham, of Sedgebrook in Lincolnshire, Bart. This baronet died in March, 1735; and had married Judith, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir William Ayscough, of Osgodby, Knt. by whom he had issue, seven children; but all of them died before him, except his two daughters and co-heirs; Frances, married to Thomas Ramsden, of Crowston, Esq. and Judith.

SIR GEORGE MERTINS, Lord Mayor, 1725, *oval, in the print with* GERARD, *&c. given before.*

This print represents Sir George Mertins, Knt. citizen, alderman, sheriff, and lord mayor of London, 1725; in which year he married Mrs. Milford, his first wife having died April 24, 1722. Sir George was successively treasurer and president of Christ's Hospital, to which offices he was unanimously elected, and held them for many years. Sir George, with seven other aldermen, and sixteen commoners, on the accession of George II. waited upon Their Majesties and the royal family, to invite these illustrious personages to the ensuing lord mayor's feast, (Sir Edward Beecher,) and died November 3, 1727. Sir

George was a generous benefactor to the noble foundation above mentioned; and did not discontinue his connexion with it even in death, as he was buried within its precincts, where there is also a handsome mural monument to his memory in the cloisters of the hospital.

SIR JOHN BLUNT, *mez. J. Simon sc.*

Sir John Blunt was one of the most unpopular men in the kingdom, at the time of the South Sea scheme; in which, it was certain, he had a principal hand, if he was not the original contriver of it; in which he merely imitated Law, the grand projector-general of Europe. It is evident, however, he was one of the first who promoted it; and his enemies place him every where amongst the robbers of that speculating period: his profession of a scrivener, they observed, initiated him into this vile plot. Smollet says, that "with his moderate talents he was able to im-"pose upon the whole kingdom." Nothing could exceed the public indignation when the scheme was developed, and the secret committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into it, acquainted the House, that "they had "already discovered a train of the deepest vil-"lany and fraud that hell ever contrived to ruin "a nation." The lords wished to have examined Sir John, but he absolutely refused to answer any of their interrogatories: because, said he, "I "have already been examined before the secret "committee." It was observed of this director and the others, that "venales animæ ibi fas ubi "maxima merces." Though petitions flowed in from every quarter of the kingdom, requiring their punishment, and though this man was considered as the most criminal, yet he escaped merely

Harding sc

WILL SHIPPEN

From the Collection at Badminton

Pub.d Sept.r 1800. by Edw.d Harding, 98 Pall Mall

merely with the loss of great part of his treasures; and died at Bath, January 24, 1732–3.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, M.P. *born* 1672, *ob.* 1743, *in* "*Harding's British Cabinet.*"

William Shippen, Esq. the great leader of the tories in the reigns of George I. and George II. was son of the rector of Stockport, Cheshire, and born in 1672. He received his education in the school of his native place, under Mr. Dale, a man of abilities. When John Asgill, Esq. was expelled the house of Commons for blasphemy, in 1707, Mr. Shippen succeeded him as representative for Bramber, through the interest of Lord Plymouth, whose son, Dixy Windsor, was his brother-in-law; and he afterwards constantly sat in parliament as member for some borough. Attached to the Stuart family, he always acted as their partizan, and never disguised his sentiments. The court endeavoured, but in vain, to soften him. He was like Marvel, above all price. He had not more than 400*l.* per annum, originally, but, as he was an economist, he never exceeded his income. Of George I. he declared, that "the "only infelicity of His Majesty's reign was, that "he was unacquainted with our language and "constitution," for which he was sent to the Tower; because nothing could prevail upon him to soften the expression, as both sides of the house wished him to do: and the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. even sent his groom of the bed-chamber, General Churchill, with an offer of 1000*l.* but this he declined; and when restored to liberty, was just the same man. Though the most determined of Walpole's political enemies, he was, like Sir John Barnard, his private friend: to him he applied in favour of one who

was in trouble for corresponding with the exiled part of the royal family, and the gentleman was restored. He was detected doing the same. The postman, by accident or design, gave the letter into Walpole's hands, sent to Shippen from the exiled prince. Sending for Shippen, he gave the packet into his hands, without any seeming resentment, remarking how careless the person employed must be in his delivery. The Jacobite, covered with confusion, was accosted with the gentlest reproof, adding: "Sir, I cannot, know-"ing your political sentiments, ask you to vote "with the administration; all I request, is, that "you would vote for me if personally attacked." This he promised and performed. He would pleasantly remark, "Robin and I are two honest "men, he is for King George, and I, for King "James; but those men with long cravats," meaning Sandys, Sir John Rushout, Gybbon, and others, "they only desire places, either under "King George or King James." He would say to the most violent whigs, "It is necessary to "restore the Stuarts:" and he would, when asked how he should vote, say, "I cannot tell until I "hear from Rome," the residence of James II's son. Shippen married the daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Stote, Knt. of Northumberland, with whom he had 70,000*l.* but this made no other alteration in his conduct, except in living something more expensively, always much within his income. Sometimes he resided in apartments in Holland-House, at others, in a hired house on Richmond Hill; but generally spent his summers in Northumberland, with his wife's relations. In town, he lived for many years in Norfolk-street, where he was surrounded by persons of rank, learning, and abilities: he was dignified in conversation, and replete with vivacity and wit. In the

the senate he always commanded attention, by the fire and force of his sentiments, though he spoke in a low tone of voice, too rapidly, and usually placed his glove before his mouth. "His "speeches generally contained some pointed pe- "riod, which peculiarly applied to the subject "in debate, and which he uttered with great "animation." He usually was called "the English "Cato," "the inflexible patriot," of whom Pope said,

I love to pour out all myself, as plain
As HONEST SHIPPEN, or downright Montaigne.

Mr. Shippen died in May, 1743; universally regretted, because he had been universally beloved. He is as well known as a poetical politician, as a prose one; for, besides several tracts, he wrote "Faction displayed" and "Moderation "displayed:" in which he satirizes the great whig lords, under the names of the principal Romans implicated in Cataline's Conspiracy. He was severe, but not harmonious. Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, mentioning him in "the Election "of a Poet Laureat," writes,

To Shippen, Apollo was cold with respect,
But said, in a greater assembly he shin'd:
As places are things he had ever declin'd.

His unamiable, unsocial, penurious relict, who had repelled all advances from Queen Caroline, inherited his personalty, as survivor, according to their mutual agreement. She dying an imbecile, the law gave her fortune to her sister, the Hon. Mrs. Dixie Windsor*.

JOHN

* Mr. Shippen had three brothers, and a sister: one of the brothers, president of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, and some time vice-chancellor of that university, was a man of distinguished abilities. He is said to have been of the same political opinions as himself. October 15, 1716,

JOHN KNIGHT, *in the print with* ANNA, *his wife, and* JAMES NEWSAM, *her son, wh. lengths, mez. Vr. Bank p.* 1733, *Faber sc.* 1736.

John Knight, Esq. a native of Weymouth, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford; and studied the law at Gray's Inn, London. He resided at Gosfield, Essex, where he purchased extensive and valuable estates. The electors of St. Germain's in Cornwall, returned him one of their representatives, in the parliaments called in 1710, 1713, and 1714; and those of Sudbury, Suffolk, in 1727. Mr. Knight died October 2, 1733, greatly esteemed in Essex, where, I suppose, he had been a justice of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant. This gentleman had two wives, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Slaughter, of Cheney-Court in the county of Hertford, Esq.; and Ann, daughter of James Craggs, Esq. and sister of the Right Hon. James Craggs, secretary of state, who was the widow of ——— Newsham, Esq. By the former he had issue, John Knight, Esq. who died June 27, 1727, aged 50; and devised all his estates to his last wife, no doubt expecting and meaning they should descend to her son by a former marriage, James Newsham, Esq.; but they soon went, at least during her life, to her third husband, Robert Nugent, Esq. joint vice-treasurer of Ireland; privy counsellor; and member of

he was inducted to St. Mary's, Whitechapel, in room of Dr. Welton, who lost it because he would not take the oaths to George I. He died November 24, 1745. As the other brothers had not any child, the paternal estate went to the two sons of their sister, who had married Mr. Leyborne, of a good family in Yorkshire. These nephews were, Dr. Leyborne, principal of Alban-Hall in Oxford; and Mr. Leyborne, a merchant of the factory at Lisbon. Their sister married to the Rev. —— Taylor: she was mother to Mrs. Willes, widow of the learned Judge Willes. A collateral branch of the Shippens settled in Philadelphia: one of them married to Lawrens, the president of the Congress; another, to General Arnold. Quere, Did she convert him to loyalty?

parliament

parliament for Bristol. Mr. Knight, jointly with his last wife, and Mrs. Mary Millington, augmented the living of Gosfield vicarage: a chapel in that church, used for the family seat, contains a most superb monument for the family of Knight, inclosed within folding-doors. It is nearly twenty feet high, and ten wide, with figures of the deceased as large as life. Another case incloses a curious representation of Mrs. Knight, in wax-work, who is represented sitting with her hands across; she probably was his first wife, and the mother of his son. The marble above the monument is thus inscribed:

"O fairest pattern to a falling age,
"Whose public virtue knew no party rage;
"Whose private name all titles recommend,
"The pious son, fond husband, faithful friend.
"In manners plain, in sense alone refin'd:
"Good, without show; and, without weakness kind.
"To reason's equal dictates ever true;
"Calm to resolve, and constant to pursue.
"In life with every social grace adorn'd:
"In death by friendship, honour, virtue, mourn'd."

GREY NEVILL, of Billingbeare, *mez. M. Dahl p.* 1720, *G. White sc.*

Grey Nevil, Esq. of Billingbeare in Windsor Forest, was elected a member of parliament for Abingdon in 1705; Wallingford, in 1708 and 1710; and in the former year, for Wendover in Buckinghamshire. In 1714 he was chosen for Berwick upon Tweed; and died at Billingbeare, April 24, 1723. Mr. Nevil was a very popular character amongst the dissenters; and had, with Lord Barrington, as members for Berwick, presented an association,

signed by about six hundred persons, to George I. January 6, 1716. He had great singularities, of which the following is an instance:—A sermon was preached at his funeral, May 5, 1723, by Jeremiah Hunt, a dissenting minister, who apologized in the preface, for not giving a character of the deceased, by quoting this clause from his will.—"I give to my Rev. friend, Mr. Jeremiah "Hunt, pastor to the congregational church at "Pinner's-Hall, the sum of ——*l.* to preach a "sermon on the last chapter of St. James, pro- "vided he makes no mention of my name in the "said sermon: I would have it printed." Mr. Nevil was descended from the family of the Earl of Abergavenny; and, as he possessed great landed estate, he was a useful subject to George I. His ancestor, Sir Henry Nevil, Knt. had a grant from Edward VI. to whom he was a gentleman of the bed-chamber*, of the manor of Wargrave Hundred in Berkshire, which comprized Wargrave, Waltham, Bellingbeare, and Warfield; of which he was deprived by Queen Mary, but they were restored to him by her successor. The younger brother of Grey Nevil, Esq. was Henry Nevil, Esq. who married Lady Portsmouth, and succeeded him as member for Berwick.

FRANCIS MUNDY, of Derbyshire, *fol. G. Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.*

FRANCIS MUNDY, of Derbyshire, *fol. J. V. Voort p. G. Vertue sc.*

The Mundys of Derbyshire are an ancient and most respectable family, branches of which resided at Mocketon and Quardon. Their estates were considerable; and they still flourish at Mac-

* Tradition says, that the picture of Edward VI. at Billingbeare, was painted by Holbeins.

worth,

worth, near Derby, and at Marton. Edward Mundy, Esq. represented the town of Derby in parliament, 1710 and 1713; and might possibly have been the father of this Francis Mundy, Esq. who died March 1, 1719–20, aged 29. The "Historical Register" describes him as of Leicestershire, perhaps erroneously. However, there was a branch in that county; as Wrightson Mundy, Esq. was returned for Leicestershire, in 1747. This surname is often spelt Munday.

EDWARD ELLIOT, of Port Elliot, Cornwall, *with his wife and family, G. Vertue sc.* 1726.

Edward Elliot, Esq. descended from a very ancient family in Cornwall, was elected one of the representatives in the parliaments called 1705, 1708, 1710, and 1713, for St. Germain's in that county. He married, in 1726, Elizabeth, daughter of James Craggs, Esq. joint postmaster-general, and sister of Secretary Craggs; by whose death, before his father re-married, she became a co-heir. Mr. Elliot died in 1748, leaving several children; the eldest of whom, Edward, born July 8, 1727, was created by His Majesty, January 10, 1784, Baron Elliot, of St. Germain's in Cornwall; and, in 1789, had permission to take the surname and arms of Craggs.

EDWARD COLSTON, of Bristol, *la. fol. J. Richardson p. G. Vertue sc.* 1722.

EDWARD COLSTON, of Bristol, *8vo. G. Vertue sc.*

This most benevolent man died October 4, 1721, aged 84, universally deplored throughout the kingdom. He was a native of Temple parish, Bristol, and eldest son of William Colston, Esq. the most eminent Spanish merchant in that city.

city. The father and two uncles long resided in Spain, where the uncles fell by the hand of violence, and, as it has been suspected, because they were Protestants. The three brothers were men of great integrity and exemplary behaviour; but reproached as Protestants, a sect said, by these bigotted Catholics, never to have produced any great examples of benevolence or charity. The merchant returning, determined to disprove the false imputation, which he most effectually did; and educated this his son to be a great and illustrious instance of the power of religion, when stripped of superstitious dross. The whole family of the Colstons acted in unison to advance the honour of their country, by their piety and charity; and Edward, as head of them, took the lead. Continuing in the business his father and uncles had established, he acquired great wealth; and he used it in that way which was most to God's glory and man's happiness. The citizens of Bristol can never forget him, where there are so many public structures endowed by him. He built an alms-house on St. Michael's Hill, in 1691; in the same year he gave a sum to maintain six poor sailors, vesting the trust in the "Society of Merchants;" and built and endowed a free school to clothe and instruct forty boys in writing, arithmetic, and the church catechism. In 1702 he augmented the revenue of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital on the College Green, to maintain, clothe, educate, and apprentice six boys, besides increasing the master's stipend 60*l.* In 1708 he founded and endowed his hospital for the maintenance of a master, two ushers, and a hundred boys, who were to be clothed, educated, and apprenticed; and conveyed to the clergyman of All-Saints 6*l.* per annum, for ever, to read Morning Prayers on Monday and

and Tuesday throughout the year; 1*l.* to the clerk and sexton; 6*l.* for a monthly sermon and prayers to the prisoners in Newgate; 14*l.* to the beneficed clergy of the city, to preach fourteen sermons during Lent, selecting the subjects. In short, there is not a church, or charitable institution in the city to which he was not a benefactor. Nor was his benevolence confined to Bristol alone: London, and several provincial towns, partook largely of his benefactions. His private donations were equal to his public foundations; but he judiciously refused giving to common beggars, though he relieved the sick, the maimed, the halt, and the blind. This good man sought for modest merit secluded from the public eye; and for house-keepers, whose families were large, or their situations otherwise claimed assistance. His eye superintended all his works: when he built, he built not for ostentation, but humanity; and he was careful that his workmen did not defraud him either in the materials, or by idleness. Religion always received his aid; and calamity ever found him her comforter. Zealous for the national church, but never bigotted; pious, but never superstitious; ardent, but never fanatical: temperance, meekness, equanimity, and cheerfulness, were his constant attendants; and conducted him to a happy old age, in possession of all his faculties, health, and vigour. As his charities much exceeded those of a private man, it may be asked how they could be supplied; and may be thus answered: The Colstons were rich. He was the eldest son, and had no family. His brothers dying without children, left him their patrimony, increased by industry; and Mr. Colston, himself, knew the use of regularity and strict attention to his ledger; and he excelled as an accountant: besides, the paint and oil trades were almost

almost exclusively in the hands of this family. There is an engraving of his monument, with his effigies at full length, He died at Mortlake, Surry, but was buried at Bristol.

WILLIAM TUNSAL, *4to. mez. (G. White.)*

Illuc Ætatis qui sit non invenies alterum
Lepidiorem ad omnes res, nec qui Amicus
Amico sit magis.—*Plaut.*

William Tunstall was one of the misguided gentlemen who espoused the Stuart interest, in 1715. His residence was in the north of England, where the family had flourished many centuries. Taken prisoner at Preston, he was led through Highgate in triumph, April 25, with Messrs. Tildesley, Dalton, Townley, Hodgeson, Hesketh, Walton, and Leybourne, who were afterwards indicted, with him, for high treason, when they all pleaded not guilty: but, being brought to the bar, May 30, he withdrew his former plea, and acknowledged himself guilty. On the 26th of June he was again placed at the bar, and sentence of death was passed upon him; after which he lay in prison, unconscious of his fate, yet hearing of numbers implicated in the same cause, who were led to execution, till April 22, when he was conveyed from the Marshalsea, delivered into the custody of messengers, and at length obtained his pardon: not from any peculiar circumstances that could weigh with a jury, but because he sung to his harp some "droll" verses upon the occasion, which moved the heart of the minister more than the pathetic misery of many, whose fate humanity must ever deplore. It is said eight hundred unfortunates died by the executioner, a number much exaggerated; but, with

with all allowances, it leaves a sad catalogue, which posterity will ever lament. The fate of most befel them for what they judged their duty. Had mercy shed her benign influence in 1716, there would, probably, have been no second rebellion. Happily for fortunate Tunstall, his oaten reed saved him from an ignominious death: it is to be hoped it solaced too the remainder of his days. Some call Tunstall a Popish doctor: probably he was a Roman Catholic, and he may have been a surgeon. The engraving of him, possessed by Mr. Richardson, has the baptismal name, John; but his name appears to have been William. The mistake of a name has often saved an unfortunate person, by quashing the indictment. Bromley says this portrait was called, KNOWLES, by Mr. Ibbot*. Why was the name erased, and that of Knowles inserted?

THOMAS HOPKINS, *Faber sc.*

Thomas Hopkins, Esq. an eminent money scrivener of London, died worth 20,000*l.* in August, 1735; and was probably allied to Alderman Sir Edward, and Vulture Hopkins: they seem to have been a trio of money-getting men.

PASAGE, *Æt. suæ*, 1723, *F. Higmore p. no engraver mentioned.*

This person, placed among the gentry, was unknown to Mr. Granger, who adds after his name, "Quere, Who was he?" Bromley does not notice him. The print is not mentioned in Ames's Collection, Sir William Musgrave's, nor any other

* The late Mr. Benjamin Ibbot, of Dartmouth-street, Westminster, a very early and intelligent collector of English portraits.

that

that I have seen. The name is not of British origin.

WILLIAM BARKER, *mez. Faber sc. ad vivum.* 1726.

This scarce print represents a person whose history no one seems to know. The name is so common, that, without some further clue, it is impossible to ascertain any thing relative to him. Granger has not noticed the engraving; but, in one of his manuscripts, he mentions "Mr. Barker, deputy-master in the king's rememembrancer's office in the Court of Exchequer;" and below, "Sir William Barker, of Bocking-Hall in Essex, 1726, meaning the date of the "creation of the baronetcy." I think this points out the person meant. It appears from these notes, that William Barker was of the family of baronets, and that he held a place in the law department. The family of Barker, of Bocking-Hall, Essex, had much connexion with the law. Sir William Barker, created a baronet by Charles II. May 29, 1676, married Elizabeth, the sixteenth child of Sir Jerom Alexander, a native of Norfolk, and a judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland. By this alliance Sir William inherited an estate of about 1500*l.* per annum, I suppose in Ireland, whither he went; having mortgaged his estate at Bocking very deeply, and where he died. He had issue, three sons: Sir William, his successor; Jerom Barker, Esq.; and Robert Barker, of Everley, Wilts, Esq. Sir William Barker, his successor, passing away Bocking to Mrs. Coburne, the mortgagee, who left all her estates except one, for the benefit of clergymens' widows and children, settled at Ringsale-Hall in Suffolk. It was this gentleman, probably, whose portrait

we

we have, engraved before his father's death. He was, I presume, deputy-master of the king's remembrancer's office in the Court of Exchequer; and died May 5, 1746; when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Robert, whom he had by Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Samuel Keck, of the Middle Temple, Esq. who was eldest son of the eldest brother of Sir Anthony Keck's father, lord commissioner of the great seal in the reign of William III. In looking into Ames's Catalogue, I perceive the arms are given to the print, which I have never seen; but they will explain whether my conjecture is right.

ALEXANDER CHOCKE, *whole. length, mez. J. Highmore p. J. Faber sc.*.

Mr. Alexander Chocke, was a receiver of the excise, and died in 1737; but I know no further particulars of him, except that he was one of the esquires to Sir William Morgan, knight of the bath, at his installation, on the revival of that order in 1725; and is represented in the habit worn at that ceremony.

BENEDICT ITHELL, *scarce, mez. Faithorne sc. ad vivum.*

Benedict Ithell, Esq. of Temple Dunsley in the parish of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, was undoubtedly of Welch extraction, as appears by his surname; for almost all the Welch families have what were anciently only baptismal ones, as Morgan, Williams, Jones, Cadwallader, Ithell, &c. with a long train of others, annexed by *ap*, which is synonymous with *Ben* in Hebrew, *Fitz* in French, *Vitz* in Russian, and *Son* in the Danish language;

language; except that when the Welch adopted surnames, which is a late thing with them, they abbreviated the *ap*, by putting the letter final as the prefix to the surname: as, Powel, Parry, Proger, Prichard, Pugh, &c. instead of Owell, Harry, Roger, Richard, Hugh. For particulars of the history of Mr. Ithell I am totally at a loss, only, that he had been deputy-paymaster of Chelsea College. From the scarcity of the engraving, it should seem to have been a private plate. The print is not mentioned among the works of the younger Faithorne, by Lord Orford. Mrs. Ithell, his wife, died March 28, 1738. His son, Benedict Ithell, Esq. of Temple-Dunsley, died October 14, 1758.

HOPTON HAYNES, *4to. J. Highmore p. Nugent sc. in Harding's "Biographical Mirrour."*

Hopton Haynes, Esq. king's assay master of the mint, was born in 1672, and died November 18, 1749, aged 77 years. His first appointment was so early as 1696, to the place of weigher and teller in that department; and his services there, in one or other capacity, extended to a period of more than fifty years. Whether he wrote any thing relating to the mint, or money affairs in general, is not known; but that he was anxious to maintain the independance and prerogatives of his office, is apparent, from a tract, in folio, which he printed, and privately dispersed, entituled "A brief Enquiry relating to the Right "of His Majesty's royal Chapel, and the Privi- "lege of his Servants within the Tower, in a Me- "morial addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord "Viscount Lonsdale, Constable of His Majesty's "Tower of London," 1728, folio, signed H. Haynes;

Haynes; and which is now become, from that circumstance, extremely scarce. We may conclude, from his being in the mint at the time that Sir Isaac Newton presided there, and from his known piety, and love of learned conversation, that he had frequent intercourse, and enjoyed the good opinion of that excellent man; and, as a proof that the business of mammon did not wholly engross his thoughts, or divert his attention from better pursuits, he wrote, and left in the press at the time of his death, "The Scripture Account "of the Attributes and Worship of God, and of "the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ, by a "candid Enquirer after Truth," a second edition of which was printed in 1790.

WILLIAM HUCKS, *in a cap, collar unbuttoned, mez. J. Vr. Bank p.* 1729, *Faber sc.* 1737.

William Hucks, Esq. was a gentleman long known in parliament, in which he sat for Abingdon, Berks, in 1701 and 1714; and in the three following parliaments he was returned a representative for the borough of Wallingford. Mr. Hucks was an opulent brewer in London. I believe it was him who was taken notice of, when mounted on a beautiful hunter, by Lewis XV. The monarch enquired who he was. A witty nobleman replied, "Sire, un chevalier de malt:" thus punning upon the French pronunciation of Malta, and malt used in brewing. It is probable that the wit never disturbed honest, quiet *William Bull*, for he was seldom moved by what he saw or heard. He loved to attend a lawyer's club in or near Chancery Lane, but he remained perfectly quiescent there; and delighted to hear the glib-tongued tribe talk of their rebutters and sur-rebutters. This gentleman appears, however,

have been a very honest, and a very loyal man: that he might make the latter appear most conspicuous, he placed the statue of the king, George I. upon Bloomsbury steeple, on which a wag wrote:

The king of Great Britain was reckon'd before,
The head of the church, by all good Christian people:
But his brewer has added still one title more
To the rest, and has made him the head of the steeple.

Mr. Hucks was brewer to the household; died November 4, 1740; and was succeeded by his son, Robert Hucks, Esq. in several parliaments, as representative for Abingdon. William Hucks, Esq. had a brother, also a brewer, and a partner with the well-known rich miser Smith Meggot, Esq. son of Colonel Meggot. Mr. Meggot, who took the surname of Elvys, was the heir of Mr. Smith's wealth and avarice.

THOMAS ROWNEY, *fol. J. Green sc. Oxon.*
THOMAS ROWNEY, *mez.*

Thomas Rowney, Esq. son of Thomas Rowney, an attorney of Oxford, acquired so great a character there, that he was returned in no less than twelve parliaments to represent that city, from 1695 to his death*. He was high sheriff for the county

* Catherine Fisher, widow of William Seymour, an attorney of Oxford, married Thomas Rowney, another attorney, who died in the house of her last husband, in the parish of St. Giles's, and was buried January 30, 1661-5; at whose funeral Anthony a Wood assisted in bearing the pall, she being his godmother, and Mr. Rowney's first wife. It was by a second marriage that he had the high sheriff of Oxfordshire. Wood, who must, from his acquaintance with the family, as well as his residence, have well known what related to the Rowneys, says:—"Friday, September 20, 1695, Mr. Thomas Rowney, who "stood to be burgess of Oxford, entertained his voters, and cost him 20*l.* "and they went away civilly. Recorder Wright entertained his men in his "BACKSIDE, on Monday following; and being drunk, wandered about the "city, broke windows, and abused many; went to Thomas Rowney's house, "and

county of Oxford in 1691; and died August 26, 1727. Thomas Rowney, Esq. his son and heir, was also returned a member for the city of Oxford, in 1727, and the three following parliaments: an extraordinary instance of attachment in the electors to this family.

JOSIAH BURCHETT, *mez. J. Maubert pinxit, J. Simon sc.*

JOSIAH BURCHETT, *prefixed to his "Naval History," 1720, fol. G. Vertue sc.*

Josiah Burchett, Esq. secretary of the admiralty for nearly fifty years, represented Sandwich in the parliaments called in the years 1705, 1708, 1710, 1722, 1727, and 1734. After his first election he vacated his seat, by accepting the places of secretary of marines and secretary to the lord warden, but was re-chosen. Mr. Burchett, and his colleague, Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. gave the altar-piece, and built the gallery of Sandwich church, in 1723. The former died October 2, 1746, very far advanced in years. He had a daughter married to Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. commander of the royal yacht, and afterwards admiral, who died in July, 1735.

JOHN RUDGE, *mez. Whood p.* 1730, *Faber sc.* 1740.

John Rudge, Esq. was of respectable descent, and deputy-governor of the South Sea Company,

" and hooted there. He came and hooted with them: then went to Taylor, " the new mayor, and Wood, the old mayor, and made a disturbance at their " doors. These are the fanatical or factious party, and show what they " would do when they are in authority. They broke the windows of Mr. " Evans, a gentleman of Magdalen parish, who hath a bailiff's place in the " house, and is a great stickler for the loyal party. They broke the windows " of Hawes, a taylor in Holywell, upon the same account. This riot being " mostly provoked by the town-clerk, Stratford, who had formerly ob- " tained his place by the endeavours of Wright, recorder, was bound over to " the sessions."

when the bubble broke. Edward Rudge, Esq. whom I suppose to have been his father, was a representative of the borough of Evesham, in 1685 and 1690; as was this gentleman, John Rudge, Esq. in 1698; and from 1702 to 1734, inclusive. He had been chosen deputy-governor of the South Sea Company, February 1, 1727; and was by no means one of those mere adventurers that contributed to the ruin of so many families, as he had been a deputy-governor of the bank of England from the year 1721. He appears to have escaped much better than most of those at the head of that nefarious scheme, and did not lose his seat in parliament. He died March 22, 1740. Edward Rudge, Esq. his son, was also member of parliament for Evesham, in 1741 and 1747; and resided at his father's seat of Wheatfield in the county of Oxford, on whose death his effects were sold. The deputy-governor had a daughter, named Margaret, married to Sir William Stanhope, K.B. There are several gentlemen of the name of Rudge, mentioned as residing near London, in Mr. Lyson's "Environs of London;" but I am not certain they are of this family.

DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE, Esq. Director Gen. of the Royal Assiento Company of England in Barbadoes, *mez. Kneller p.* 1718, *Smith sc.* 1718.

Dudley Woodbridge, Esq. director general of the Royal Assiento Company in Barbadoes, was judge advocate in that island, then the first settlement in the West Indies, and the agent of the South Sea Company there. He died February 11, 1720, I suppose in Barbadoes. Mr. Woodbridge was

was a member of the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts*.

JOHN MORLEY, *Æt.* 60, 1716, *mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

JOHN MORLEY, *Æt.* 70, *4to. J. Richardson p.* 1725, *G. Vertue sc.* 1726.

John Morley, Esq. commonly called *Merchant* Morley, a humorist and fortunate adventurer, was of humble birth, and the son of a butcher; a trade which he is said to have followed, for some time, himself. Certain circumstances made him known to Lord Treasurer Oxford; and he insinuated himself so completely into his confidence, that he gained absolute sway over that nobleman's mind. This *carcase-man* not only became a great land-jobber, but even the negociator of the marriage of Edward Lord Harley, afterwards the second earl of Oxford, with the only daughter and heir of John Holles, duke of Newcastle; and to him was entrusted all the letters and messages between him and the lady: for completing this match he received, it was said, 10,000*l.* The indignation that Lord Oxford's friends felt for this ill-placed confidence was very great. Swift says, "I extremely love my Lord "and Lady Oxford; but his way of managing "his fortune is not to be endured. I remember

* It is probable that Dudley Woodbridge may have been a descendant from, or was allied to, the Rev. John Woodbridge, chaplain to the commissioners of parliament, at the treaty in the Isle of Wight, who being ejected from his preferment by the Bartholomew Act in 1662, went to North America, where he had been before; but having preached, when in New England, contrary to their rigid notions, he changed his directory for the statutes at large, and acted as a justice of the peace. He died there, March 17, 1693, aged 82, and left a very numerous posterity. Two of his three sons studied the law; and four grandsons were preparing to go into the ministry. It is well known, that the descendants of several disaffected persons returned to England, and were employed under the legitimate government. Benjamin Woodbridge, M.A. an ejected minister of good character, who lost his preferment at Newbury, Berkshire, in 1662, might be another relation.

" a rascally butcher, one Morley, a great land-
" jobber and knave, who was his lordship's ma-
" nager; and hath been the principal cause of
" my lord's wrong-conduct, in which you (alder-
" man Barber) agree with me in blaming his
" weakness and credulity." It appears that Prior well knew *Squire Morley*: the expedition to Down-Hall, by Matthew the poet, with Morley the land-jobber, is recorded in his works, with all their comical fancies, as they passed along in their calash, when

Into an old inn did this equipage roll,
At a town they call *Hoddesdon*—the sign of the *Bull*;
Near a nymph with an urn, that divides the high-way;
And into a puddle throws mother of TEA.

Down-Hall was found to be but a mug-house; and the bargain did not take place at that time, but was afterwards completed by Lord Oxford, and given to Prior for his life; but John and Mat parted friends, for Mat said to John:

Now let us touch thumbs, and be friends ere we part;
Here, John, is my thumb; and here, Mat, is my heart:
To *Halstead* I speed; and you go back to town.
Thus ends the *First Part* of the *Ballad* of DOWN.
Derry down, down, hey derry down.

Morley became the greatest land-jobber in the kingdom; but so far was he from regarding the opinion of the world, or endeavouring to conceal his having been a butcher, that he seemed to glory in it; and it is said that he even, annually, killed a hog in the public market-place, and took a groat

a groat as his fee for doing it. But this *sacrifice* occurring only at stated periods, he thought it too little known, for strangers must be generally ignorant of the circumstance; he, therefore, for the benefit of all his visiting friends, erected his statue in his garden, which represented him *scalding* a pig: and, as a very *exquisite* contrivance, the water conveyed up the statue, fell from the corner of his hat. The story of the flaming torch in his arms, taken for a cow's tail reversed, is contradicted by the grant; for he had the vanity, when he acquired estates of the annual value of 400*l.* to apply to Garter Anstis in 1722, and obtained these: vert, three leopards, faces in pale, or, jessant each a fleur de lis argent; crest, on a wreath, a demy man, proper, habited azure, lined argent, holding a pole-axe bend-wise, or, the head proper, having a steel cap thereon, a plume of three feathers, first gules, second or, and third azure. Motto, "Nec errat, nec cessat." The arms do not seem to have been professional; but the crest is that of a butcher dressed very fine: the motto may well serve for an industrious and skilful wielder of the axe. Morant, who gives this grant, also takes notice of the descent of the illustrious stock. Munchensis House came, says he, about the beginning of this century, into the possession of the industrious *John Morley*, born in this town, Halsted in Essex, February 8, 1655, who, in the room of the old house, built a handsome brick one, with good gardens, &c. From him it passed to his son, and is now in possession of his grandson, *John Morley*, Esq. "who, by his "wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Jacob, "hath three sons and one daughter: he is married "to a second wife. The house and estate is other-"wise called, Collups, or Blue-Bridge." This extraordinary man was buried in Halsted ceme-

tery; Bromley says, in 1732, aged 75: I question the accuracy of the date. In that year, August 4, died at Newington, John Morley, Esq. a young gentleman of a plentiful fortune, arrived from the West Indies. It appears that Morley could act generously. The market-place of Halsted was paved, in 1705, at the joint expence of him and Mr. Samuel Fiske; and possessing the patronage of Gestringthorpe, Essex, he united with the Rev. Moses Cooke, the rector, whom he had presented, to augment the living, by adding 200*l.* to Queen Ann's bounty. Prior was frequently a visitor at Halsted. Morley erected a monument to his friend Mr. Samuel Fiske, who had rebuilt the spire of Halsted at his own expence, after being destroyed by lightning*. Prior, at Morley's desire, commemorated this act of piety in a short copy of verses, which are printed in his works. It is singular that the new spire was also consumed by lightning, in a few years; and a third has been erected. If, therefore, Morley loved being "dry nurse to estates and minors," it appears that he was also open to the calls of generosity and friendship.

SCOTCH GENTLEMEN.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON, of Affton, *an oval, surrounded with coats of arms, fol. scarce.*

Sir William Gordon died in 1718. The Gordons are so numerous in Scotland, that it is difficult (except the ennobled families of the name) to ascertain from which particular stock individuals originate.

* In his epitaph, Mr. Fiske is said to be "by descent a gentleman, "by profession an apothecary."

JOHN

Mre JEAN LAW. Conseiller du Roy
en tous ses conseils directeur general de la
Banque Royale cy devant Controleur
general des Finances

JOHN LAW, *fol, Langlois sc.*
JOHN LAW, *4to. Hubert p. Langlois sc.*
JOHN LAW, *Des Rochers sc.*
JOHN LAW, *Rigaud p. G. F. Schmidt sc.*
JOHN LAW, *8vo. no engraver noticed.*

John Law, Esq. the Mississippi projector, was descended from a Scotch family: the Rev. Andrew Law, his grandfather, was minister of Neilsbon in that kingdom, whose youngest son, William, a goldsmith or banker in Edinburgh, purchased an estate at Lauriston, four miles from that city, and died in Paris. He had issue by Jean Campbell, John the projector; Andrew, who died without issue; William, director-general of the East India Company, and the royal bank in France, who died at Paris, in 1752, aged 77; Robert and Hugh, who both died unmarried. The well-known schemer, John, the eldest brother, was born in 1671; and obtained possession of Lauriston, in 1704, by his father's death. Brought up to no profession, he commenced the man of pleasure; but Scotland did not yield sufficient scope for the fertility of his genius. Passing the Tweed, he brought with him to England the fame of his gallantries. Young and graceful, he claimed the attention of the fair. Beau Law, as he was called, became the rival of Beau Wilson; and, as rivals seldom agree, the beau of Scotland endeavoured to eclipse the beau of England, and upon English ground. This was more than Wilson could bear. They quarrelled: a challenge passed—they fought—and Wilson fell. Flight became necessary; and Law fled. But fame softened justice; and mercy permitted the duellist to return, in 1721. The arts of the gamester had long been resorted to, and the scene began to require changing.

changing. The continent had witnessed his adventures in the annals of Venus and Mercury; and at Turin, his fertile brain suggested a lottery, which would have eased the pockets of the Piedmontese, had not the Duke of Savoy told him, that, as his dominions were too small for the plans of so extensive a genius, he recommended him to go to Paris. He went—gained the ear of the regent Duke of Orleans, already prepared by his "Discourse concerning Money and "Trade," published by him in Scotland, and now to be acted upon. He suggested the establishment of a national bank, by the operation of which the national debt of France was to be swept away; the kingdom enriched; and gold to become as common in Paris, as silver was in Jerusalem in the days of Solomon. The Mississippi scheme flourished: Law lent it all he had saved, as a new gambling stock. The Parisians saw nothing, in the transports of their infatuation, but the transportation of the mines of Mexico and Peru to their own city; when, behold! the bubble broke, ruin ensued, and Law fled, who, after all his visionary schemes of wealth, and occasional possession of it, died at last at Venice, in 1729, a fugitive from his native country, and in distressed circumstances. By Catherine, daughter of Nicholas Knolles, earl of Banbury, he left issue, John, who died at Maestricht, in 1734; and a daughter, married to William, viscount Wallingford, who died in 1790, aged 80. His brother William had two sons: James, the younger, died in 1767, in the Isle of France, where he was the chief of the East India Company's troops, and a knight of St. Louis; John, the elder, was marshal de champ and governor of Pondicherry, and married, in 1735, Jean Carvalho, a native of Chandenagor, but the daughter of a Portuguese gentleman

man settled at Calcutta; by her he had seven children, all born at Pondicherry. James Alexander Law was closely connected with a greater projector than even his great uncle the schemer; being the bosom friend and companion of Bonaparte, who sent him to England with the ratification of the preliminaries of peace, when the Corsican was First Consul *only*. He married a daughter of M. le Duc, mareschal de champ, but has no issue. His elder brother, a gallant seaman, perished with the skilful and amicable Mons. De la Peyrouse. Charles Lewis is at Malta in the Romish church; Joseph Charles died in Scotland, who was a captain of the artillery; Tho. John William settled in England; Lewis George, in Jamaica; the others died young. An extraordinary assemblage of characters.

——— MONTGOMERIE, *in a cap, drawn sword, apron, &c. mez. A. Vr. Meulen p. A. Vr. Haecken sculp.*

Not having the *honour* to be enrolled amongst the initiated, I am not able to trace the origin of this man, who bore "the sword." The sword of the warrior and the *apron* of the mason seem a strange union. By the name, (particularly its orthography,) I should suppose the person represented to have been of the Scottish nation. A prudent man should not praise mysteries to which he is a stranger; yet he will not be too hasty in condemning without proof. On the continent, there can be little doubt, masons have been dreadfully wicked. The writer of a sermon, in 1768, which he styles, "Masonry the Way to "Hell," professes clearly to prove, both from reason and scripture, that all who profess these mysteries are in a state of damnation. This is harsh

harsh and unjustifiable language, unless it could be proved that the masonic institution is levelled against religion and the constituted authorities. Mr. Bromley placed Montgomerie in the reign of George II. it is, however, probable I have put him late enough by classing him here.

A GENTLEMAN IN A CIVIL EMPLOYMENT IN IRELAND.

SAMUEL GREY, *mez. J. Worsdale p. J. Brooks sculp.*

This gentleman, Samuel Grey, Esq. a commissioner of the revenue in Ireland, was living in 1736; but when an English gentleman, as I suppose him to have been, settles in Ireland, it is difficult to trace his subsequent history, unless he attains some very high official situation. Probably this Mr. Grey was the lessee of Marybone Park, which, I believe, he purchased in 1724, of the trustees of the Duke of Leeds; but soon afterwards disposed of his interest in it to Thomas Gibson, John Jacob, and Robert Jacomb, esquires.

TWO NATIVES OF TURKEY.

LEWIS MAXIMILIAN MAHOMET, *4to. mez. G. Kitchin sc.*

Lewis Maximilian Mahomet, a Turk, was taken by the Imperialists in Hungary, with Mustapha, his countryman. Mahomet was supposed to be the son of a bashaw; but they both went into the service of George Lewis, then electoral prince of Hanover, whose life they are supposed to have saved, at the raising of the siege of Vienna, in 1685, when the prince was wounded. This musselman

selman became a Christian, and received his baptismal name of Lewis, from his patron, who was one of his godfathers; and Maximilian, from the Prince Maximilian, who also honoured him as a sponsor. When George I. ascended the British throne, Mahomet and Mustapha came with him to England: indeed, the former was always about the royal person. By some they are called pages of the back-stairs; by others, attendants in the privy chamber. They certainly were admitted into great familiarity, and were constantly about the court. In short, their influence was so great, that, in a dispatch of Count Broglio to the King of France, they are mentioned as possessing a large share of His Majesty's confidence. "These "two foreigners," says Mr. Cox, "obtained con- "siderable sums of money for recommending to "places." Mahomet died of a dropsy, November 1, 1726, and I suppose in England; but the "Historical Register" calls him, at that time, *valet de chambre to His Majesty*. He left a family by a Hanoverian of good birth, who survived him, for which he had well provided. It has been asserted, upon good authority, that, after he came to England, he paid the debts, and released from prison, above three hundred persons who lay confined for petty sums: this was being a ministering angel. If the rich paid him for patronage, he used his wealth for the best and most benevolent purposes. Forty years attendance upon courts, those nurseries of flattery and deceit, made not the least impression upon him. "He "deserved power, as no other acts of his are "known, than those of beneficence and huma- "nity, which, upon every occasion, he exercised "in their full degree. In him the distressed "never wanted a friend. Never did he burden "the royal ear with complaints; nor ever pre-

sumed

" sume to ask a favour, though at the most awful " distance, for himself." Such is his character as drawn by Curll, his biographer: a character he seems to have well deserved; for the satirist Pope records his worth in one of his poetical epistles:

From peer or bishop 'tis no easy thing
To draw the man who loves his God or king.
Alas! I copy (or my daught would fail)
From HONEST MAH'MET, or plain Parson Hale.

There is a portrait of Mahomet, on the great stair-case of Kensington palace, painted by Kent.

SIGNOR MUSTAPHA, *4to. mez. G. Kitchen exc.*

In noticing Mahomet, a slight account has been given of Mustapha, of whom it is only necessary to add, that, as he had faithfully served George I. he also was a faithful attendant upon George II. but, perhaps, not with the same ardour; nor, we may suppose, did the last sovereign feel that regard for him, as his royal father. We are all the children of habit. He was necessary to the convenience of George I. but his successor retained him in his place, more from regard to the deceased king's memory, than as a servant particularly useful and necessary to himself. As I have never seen the date of his death, it is probable he died at Hanover. The portrait of Mustapha is also on the great stair-case of Kensington palace, painted by Kent.

M. Dhal pinx. P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

JOHANNES FREIND, M.D.

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

PHYSICIANS.

SIR BENJAMIN WRENCH, M.D. *Æt.* 84, *oval, wig with small curls.*

Sir Benjamin Wrench was a respectable physician of Norwich, in which city he practised for sixty years: his lady died in January, 1741; and himself, August 15, 1747. A daughter of his married ——— Marcon, Esq. upon whose death she married, in March, 1736–7, Harbord Harbord, Esq. member of parliament for Norfolk.

JOHN FRIEND, M.D. *a medallion, P. Fourdrinier sc.*

JOHN FRIEND, M.D. *prefixed to his "History of "Physic." 1727, 8vo. M. Dahl p. P. Fourdrinier sc.*

JOHN FRIEND, M.D. *4to. M. Dahl p. Vertue sc.* 1730.

Dr. Friend, son of the rector of Croton in the county of Northampton, was born there in 1675. His parent, an estimable character, sent him to Westminster Shool. From Dr. Busby's tuition he went to Christchurch College, Oxford, in 1690; and even at that early age he published a Greek Oration of Demosthenes, which gained him great credit. He soon became a perfect Grecian; an excellent Latinist; and wrote verse and prose, with ease and accuracy, in the language of ancient Rome. But those pursuits did not wholly engross his time, philosophy, chemistry,

mistry, anatomy, and mathematics, alternately engaged his attention. His treatise on the Hydrocephalus, 1699, dedicated to Sir Hans Sloane; and his Latin treatise respecting the Convulsions prevalent in Oxfordshire, addressed to that learned and scientific physician; raised his reputation very high. Pursuing his physical studies, he read Borelli, Baglivi, Pitcairne, and Keill, with avidity; the result was his "Emmenologia," which established his fame by its elegance and perspicuity. The university of Oxford chose him their professor of chemistry in 1704, and the Earl of Peterborough took him to the continent as his physician: he saw Spain by this means; and to gratify his taste he visited Italy. On his return, in 1707, he was created a doctor of physic, by diploma. In 1712 the Royal Society elected him one of their members, and the Duke of Ormond took him to Flanders as his physician; whence he returned in 1714: and in 1716 the College of Physicians admitted him one of their number. No man could be more valued in his profession: his chemical and Gulstonian lectures, and his many answers to learned foreigners of the old school, carried on with all the politeness of the gentleman, and with the learning of a scholar, made him regarded with peculiar attention. He was called upon, in 1722, to act in a new capacity, when the electors of Launceston in Cornwall returned him one of their representatives. He soon obtained as much celebrity in the senate, as he had attained in the study, or the elaboratory; but suspicion blasted the fame of this enlightened and honest man. He had spoken his sentiments with warmth; and the minister was enraged. Friend had honoured Peterborough and Ormond, and admired Atterbury: the first, he had, in gratitude, defended with his pen; the other, he wished

wished to protect in the House. Violence marked the times: and the Tower incarcerated one of the greatest ornaments of the nation, March 15, 1722–3. So easy was his mind, even in confinement, that he there wrote on the small-pox; and I believe, part of his "History of Physic," from the time of Galen to the beginning of the sixteenth century. The former was addressed to Dr. Mead; and the latter is a most justly valued work. Doctors Mead, Hulse, Levet, and Hall, with that noble generosity that ought to mark professional men, bailed their brother physician, June 21, in the same year; and in November following he was discharged from his recognizance. The minister, ashamed of his mean jealousy, seemed to wish he had been more cautious in giving way to illiberal suspicions; and the Prince of Wales, to make some recompence, as well as to evince his sentiments respecting Dr. Friend's loyalty, named him his physician. His Royal Highness soon after became sovereign; and the Princess Caroline, then queen, took every opportunity of expressing the high sense she had of his merit: for she not only appointed him her physician, but admitted him to her society with other enlightened literati. Death soon robbed him of the full reward of Their Majesty's favours, in consequence of a fever, July 26, 1728, aged 51. He was buried at Hitcham in Buckinghamshire, where there is a monument to his memory. It was a truly royal mind that inspired Caroline to settle an annuity upon his widow, and superintend the education of his only son. Not only the contemporary British physicians, but Hoffman, Helvetius, Hecquet, and Boerhaave, have been profuse in his just praise. "He was," says Dr. Wilmot, "a deep philosopher, a learned phy-
"sician, an elegant writer, an ornament to so-

" ciety; and, to the utmost of his power, the " friend of mankind."

GEORGE CHENEY, M.D. *Æt.* 59, 1732, *oval, full gown, mez. J. V. Diest p. Faber sc.*

Dr. Cheney, or Cheynè, was of a respectable family in Scotland, and born in 1671. He studied physic in Edinburgh, under Pitcairn; in which city he remained till he had nearly attained his thirtieth year, when he left the metropolis of Scotland for that of England. The change of place seemed to change his nature. He had been abstemious to a great degree in his native country; but finding that friends were readily obtained in our capital by conviviality, he joined the jovial train without delay: thus, business flowed upon him, and his reputation arrived to an enviable height; and his pen and practice united to emblazon his fame. But excess is always injurious to her votaries: from a long, lank man he became not only rubicond, but a miserable bloated son of luxury. His chariot could scarcely contain his thirty-two stone weight; the very getting in and out of which overwhelmed him with fatigue. As medical men are constantly in the habit of ascending stairs, and those often steep, what must have been the labour, the pain, the wheezing of poor Cheney? He seemed dying: his face became black: even at home and when quiescent, lethargy and asthma were his torments. Medicine availed not; he therefore adopted a milk and vegetable diet, and, as he recovered strength, moderate, regular exercise. His size, nearly reduced one third, enabled him to do this with ease and pleasure: health, strength, and spirits returned; and by a constant course of severe reform he reached the age of 71, and died at Bath, April 12, 1743. Dr. Cheney greatly distinguished himself as a physician,

physician, and as a man of science: the College of Physic of Edinburgh elected him a Fellow; and the Royal Society o London, a member. Most of his works treat of medicine; but he published also "Philosophical Principles of Religion, "natural and revealed," in two parts. His "English Malady, or Nervous Disorder," gained him great credit. We cannot but admire the wisdom, steady courage, and perseverance, of this able physician, who could set the associates of his libertinism at defiance, and retrace the paths of prudence and temperance he had deserted. Had he regarded the derision of his quondam friends, he must have died a loathed and contemptible person; but, by changing his habits, he lived to an honourable old age, and died "in the calm "confidence of hope, and with a firm reliance "on the mercy of God, through the merits and "mediation of Jesus Christ." An attack appeared in the "Festoon," written by Dr. Wynter, upon Dr. Cheney's milk diet and spare regimen, with a reply: they are both given, as excellent in their kind.

Dr. WYNTER to Dr. CHENEY.

Tell me from whom, fat-headed *Scot*,
Thou didst thy system learn;
From Hippocrate thou hadst it not,
Nor Celsus, nor Pitcairne.

Suppose we own that milk is good,
And say the same of grass;
The one for babes is only food,
The other for an ass.

Doctor! one new prescription try,
(A friend's advice forgive,)
Eat grass, reduce thyself, and die,
Thy patients then may live.

Dr. Cheney to Dr. Wynter.

My system, Doctor, is my own;
No tutor I pretend:
My blunders hurt myself alone,
But yours your dearest friend.

Were you to milk and straw confin'd,
Thrice happy might you be;
Perhaps you might regain your mind,
And from your wit get free.

I can't your kind prescription try,
But heartily forgive;
'Tis nat'ral you should bid me die,
That you yourself may live.

JOHN WOODWARD, *a head, oval, 4to. mez. W. Humphreys sc.* 1774.

Dr. Woodward was born in Derbyshire, May 1, 1665; but his family was originally from the county of Gloucester, and his mother a Burdet. From a country school he went to London, as an apprentice to a linen draper. Dr. Peter Barwick and Sir Ralph Dutton perceived in him the seeds of an investigating mind; and, under their protection he pursued his studies, which soon tended to natural philosophy. He succeeded Dr. Stillingfleet in the professorship of physic at Gresham College, in 1692. In the following year the Royal Society elected him a member, and some time after, one of the council. Archbishop Tenison gave him a diploma in 1695; and the university of Cambridge granted him the same degree the following year, when he was admitted of Pembroke-Hall. His abilities were known to the literati on the continent. The College of Physicians made him one of their number in 1712; and he resided

D.R WOODWARD, W.Humphrey Fec.t

From an Original Picture, in the Family of his Executor, the Late Col. R.d King.

Pub.d 2 May 1774 by W.m Humphrey.

resided in Gresham College, where he died April 25, 1728, after a tedious illness, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The world was rather divided in opinion respecting the religion of this philosopher; but at his death he fully proved his faith in revelation; for, about a week before that event, he received the sacrament from the Rev. ——— Reading, of the college, who had attended him for more than a year; requesting him, at the same time, to declare to all, "that he firmly believed in God, "and particularly in Jesus Christ, according to "the doctrine of the church of England." His love for science was evinced by the disposition of his property, and his ordering that his books and collections of rarities should be sold, and, with his other personal property and real estate, to be used to found a lectureship at Cambridge. The subjects were peculiar, and proved the energy of the professor; they were for the perpetual maintenance of opinions he had obstinately held: his natural history of the earth; his defence of it against Dr. Cameranius; his discourse on vegetation; and his state of physic. The "Mu-"seum Woodardianum" gives a catalogue of his books, and the contents of his cabinets; and Ward's "Lives of the Gresham Professors," a list of all his works published, or manuscripts. Dr. Woodward, who lived a recluse, had many peculiarities: he had the obstinacy of the theorist, and the weakness of the conjectural antiquary. How much did he meditate, talk, and write, about an old shield; he even thought Europe interested in the history of a piece of defensive armour: and what must have been his indignation, when his officious servant scoured it as bright as the cook doth her culinary utensils! So say the wags. However, this antique, the votive shield of Ca-

millus, was highly valued: the Doctor gave 4*l.* for it. At Colonel King's sale it sold for 400*l.*

THOMAS PELLET, M.D. *in a cap, sitting in an elbow chair, mez. M. Dahl p. J. Faber sc.*

Dr. Pellet, P.C.M. member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, of which he became president, resided in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, where he died July 4, 1744, greatly respected as a man of science, and as one who excelled in the study of the *belles lettres*. This gentleman and Martin Folkes, Esq. prepared Sir Isaac Newton's "Chronology of ancient Kingdoms" for the press, republished in 1728; and either one or both of these learned editors added references, in the margin of that book, to several authors. It is remarkable, that no less than fifteen copies of this work were found, with some variations, in Sir Isaac Newton's writing, after the death of that illustrious man. Dr. Pellet presented several papers to the Royal Society, (of which he was a distinguished member,) which were published in their volumes: he also revived the annual ceremony of the Harveian oration in the College of Physicians, after it had long been discontinued, on account of some embarrassment in their finances.

JOHN INGLIS, M.D. *oval, fol. Th. Reid sc. ad vivum.*

Dr. Inglis, F.R.S. united the different occupations of physician in ordinary to William and Ann, and first marshal; and then assistant to the master of the ceremonies in the reigns of the latter sovereign, George I. and George II. He died May 8, 1740, and was buried at Lewisham in Kent, of which church his son, the Rev. John Inglis,

Inglis, A.M. was incumbent, from April 5, 1728, to his death, October 14, 1739. David Inglis, Esq. of Blackwall, died February 21, 1766, aged 90. Quere, What relation was he to Dr. Inglis, whose name is Scotch, though he may have been a native of England?

WILLIAM BARROWBY, *mez. T. Jenkins pinx. J. S. Miller sc.*

Dr. Barrowby, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and of the Royal Society, had great practice in his profession, and died in 1738, aged 76. His private character was an honour to human nature; but that of his son, of the same name, the person above represented, also a physician, was the exact opposite, except in abilities and skill. This man was as violent as the most vehement pretended patriots. In the year 1749, when Sir George Vandeput was a candidate for the city of Westminster, calling upon a patient who was very ill, and finding him heated with the ardour of party, he advised him not to go out, as it might be fatal to him, supposing him in the interest of Lord Trentham; but discovering his mistake, and that he also was a Vandeputian, he thought better of it, and softening circumstances, he recommended his attendance at the hustings, where the patient had the honour to be conveyed in the physician's carriage; whence he returned to his own house, the Ben Johnson's Head in Russell-street, and died there in two hours after: such was the end of poor Joe, the duped publican. Dr. Barrowby died young, of an apoplectic fit, as was supposed; being called in haste from table, in the pleasures of which he was rather apt to indulge too much, to visit a patient of some consequence, he was

suddenly seized, in his way thither, with a fit, and expired in his carriage, before any relief could be afforded him. This gentleman having attended Mr. Miller the engraver, in a long and dangerous fit of sickness, with that liberality which distinguishes most of the profession in the case of artists, without a fee, he, in gratitude, asked his leave to engrave the portrait of his benefactor, likewise without reward, as a memorial of his gratitude for health restored by his means.

JAMES NEWTON, M.D. *Æt.* 78, *in a cap, prefixed to his "Herbal,"* 1752, 8*vo.*

Dr. James Newton, author of the "Herbal," resided in a house near Islington turnpike, which was a receptacle for lunatics, in the same manner as Dr. Monro has since practised. He studied botany to divert his attention, in some measure, from the sad objects under his care; but his work did not appear till after his death, which happened November 5, 1750. Of all the situations that can be named, there appears nothing so repelling to the human mind as the superintendance of persons deprived of reason. Dr. Newton was not a Fellow of the Royal College of physicians, and probably his practice was nearly confined to patients of the above unfortunate description.

WILLIAM WATSON, M.D. *wh. length, in a riding dress, with a hanger, la. fol. R. Taylor p. R. Par sc.*

Dr. Watson, of West Stower in Dorsetshire, was a good physician and a facetious companion. Being completely the reverse of a coxcomb, he loved to ridicule affectation; an instance of which occurred when sitting in company with several friends

friends who were drinking and smoking: he lifted a pair of tongs, which stood near the fire, with which he meant to take a live *coal* to light his pipe; but the tongs being hot, he burnt his fingers, and roared out with the pain. A moment's recollection set all things to rights; and then turning to an apothecary remarkable for using scraps of Latin, and being fond of hard words, said, "The contingency of the forceps has stigmatized my digits." He was so amiable, says Granger, that the Rev. Mr. Young, well known, as being designated by Fielding, under the character of Parson Adams, did ample justice to his merit, by making honourable mention of him (*maximè lugendus*) in the parish register of Stower Bromley: by mistake he calls him, of Stower in Gloucestershire. See some further curious particulars concerning the Doctor in that entertaining volume of Mr. Granger's Letters, published by Mr. Malcolm, page 175.

——— STEVENS, M.D. *a small head, etched.*

I think the name of Dr. Stevens does not occur, as a member of the Royal College of Physicians; and his Christian name even seems to be unknown, which is the less to be wondered at, as there are not yet discovered any particulars of his personal history.

SAMUEL DALE, Med. Lic. *Æt.* 78, *prefixed to his "Pharmaoelogia,"* 1730, *4to. G. Vertue sc.*

Samuel Dale, a physician, and Fellow of the Royal Society, published several treatises on plants, and other subjects connected with natural history, a study about this time, beginning to be duly estimated.

mated. He died June 6, 1739, at which time he must have been 80 years of age.

BRYAN ROBINSON, M.D. *Æt.* 70, *an etching, R. Wilson sc. ad vivum,* 1750.

Dr. Bryan Robinson was the author of various works, particularly on "Animal Œconomy," 8vo. 1732; "A Dissertation on the Food and Dis- "charge of human Bodies," 1748, 8vo.; and on the "Virtues and Operations of Medicine," 8vo. 1752, which attracted much attention. "This me- "dical writer," says a reviewer, "who appears to "be a considerable mathematician, and abounds "with analytical resolutions and demonstrations; "sets out with an assertion, that, as the virtues "and operations of medicines depend on the "powers of their small particles, so the powers "of these depend on *ether* and *light,* of which he "therefore enters on a short account, as he calls "it, from Sir Isaac Newton; and from a dissenta- "tion of his own, printed in 1743, he supposes "light to consist of grosser parts than ether, "whose vitrations have greater velocity than the "rays of light. He affirms that ether is the true "cause of muscular motion." He published the third edition of Dr. Richard Helsham's Lectures on natural philosophy," in 1755; but the time of his death I have no where met with. We may suppose, however, that that event occurred in 1757 or 1758; for, in the latter year an 8vo. came out, as his posthumous work, entituled "An "Essay on Corns:" the editor of which informs us, that the copy was wrote by the author in January, 1747; and that it was the last perfect work which he completed. In that book he appeared still more as a mathematical writer. The reader fond of analytical computations and resolutions, would

would find in the pamphlet alluded to, ample matter for the exercise of his skill and industry. Probably these tedious researches gained him at least as much *reputation* as *wealth:* he must have been bordering upon 80 years of age when he died. Mr. Granger once supposed him to be the same person with Dr. Tancred Robinson, M.D. F.R.S. which is evidently a mistake.

WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, M.D. *Æt.* 45, 1718, *8vo. G. Gandy p. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Dr. William Musgrave, a physician of ability, I suppose to have been the son of Dr. William Musgrave, the physician and antiquary, who wrote the "Belgicum Britannicum." The father, descended from the truly honourable family of the Musgraves in Westmorland, was born at Charlton-Musgrave, Somersetshire. The son was probably a native of Exeter, where his father resided, after he had resigned the office of secretary to the Royal Society. The younger Musgrave received his education at Oxford, and was also a Fellow of that learned body, who evinced his hereditary literary genius by the assistance he afforded Bishop Gibson, in his last edition of "Camden's Britannia." The elder Musgrave died December 23, 1711; the younger, in 1721, aged 58 years.

DANIEL TURNER, *Æt.* 67, 1734, *mez. Faber sc. ad vivum.*

DANIEL TURNER, *oval frame, long narrow neckcloth, a proof, mez. Faber sc.*

DANIEL TURNER, *oval frame, fol. J. Richardson p. G. Vertue sc.*

DANIEL

DANIEL TURNER, *prefixed to his "Siphis,"* 1732, 8vo. *G. Vertue sc.*

DANIEL TURNER, *different,* 8vo. *G. Vertue sc.*

Dr. Turner was a physician of some celebrity, but far too fond of displaying his talents upon paper. He wrote the "Art of Surgery," published in two vols. 8vo. 1725, the second edition of which appeared in 1733, in three vols. 8vo.; "A Treatise on Fevers," published in 1739: his "Syphilis" appeared in 1732. His chirurgical books were chiefly on the venereal disease; besides which, he presented the public with "De "Morbis cutaneis, or ancient Physician's Legacy." He also sent to the Royal Society "The Cases of "Insects voided by the urinary Passage;" and I believe, some other papers. I presume Turner was not regularly educated as a physician, but as a surgeon; for he is mentioned as a licenciate of the College of Physicians, London, in 1726, and he was then styled Mr. Daniel Turner. Medical men often degrade themselves by publishing cases of little consequence, and still more by mentioning them in terms indelicate and improper. Turner sinned in these ways most egregiously. He is said to be one of the greatest ornaments of the Grub-street Society, and to excel in the style digressive. His politeness was as pre-eminent as his other excellencies. Dr. Turner died March 12, 1741. He had a family: and a daughter of his married a surgeon at Farnham. Perhaps the respectable Daniel Turner, a dissenting minister, who lived first at Reading, and afterwards at Abingdon, was his son: he wrote hymns; "A Compendium of social Religion;" and "The Contrast; or the dying Profligate and "the dying Christian," in his poetical essays.

JOHN

Daniel Turner
of the College of Physicians LONDON.

JOHN ALLEN, *M.D.* 8vo. *G. Vr. Gucht sc. ad vivum.*

Dr. Allen died in 1742.

SURGEONS.

WILLIAM BECKET, *prefixed to his "Chirurgical "Observations," 1740, 8vo. R. Parr sc. To this print, for some unworthy purpose of deception, has been added the name of Bishop Berkeley.*

Mr. Becket, a surgeon of eminence at Abingdon, Berks, wrote "Practical Surgery illustrated "and improved; being chirugical Observations, "with Remarks upon the most extraordinary "cases, Cures, and Dissertations, made at St. "Thomas's Hospital, Southwark," 1740, 8vo. In his Treatise upon the Venereal Disease he asserts it is the same disorder as that formerly called the leprosy, but this idea is now generally exploded. He presented to the Royal Society (of which he was a member) several of the papers which compose part of their philosophical transactions. This surgeon thought proper to write "A free "and impartial Enquiry into the Antiquity and "*Efficacy* of touching for the Evil," addressed, in two letters, to Dr. Skeigertahl, physician to His Majesty, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and Sir Hans Sloane, which were published, 1722, in 8vo. to confute the supposed supernatural power in the Pretender. Mr. Becket died in 1738.

ALEXANDER INGLIS, *oval of foliage, fol.*

Alexander Inglis, son of Dr. John Inglis, who has been mentioned in a former page, was an army surgeon, and died in 1737.

A SCOTCH

A SCOTCH SURGEON.

GEORGE YOUNG, *8vo. Cooper sc.*

Mr. Young was a surgeon of Edinburgh, and, without doubt, one of the many candidates for *medical* fame.

AN APOTHECARY.

HENRY PRUDE, *wh. length, sh. mez. T. Hudson p. Faber sc.* 1744.

This apothecary was probably a medical writer; but professional men often publish cases and opinions in order to introduce themselves to notice, and when they have obtained their object, often continue writing, to inform their brethren of what they have discovered. It sometimes happens, however, that unsuccessful in their first attempts, they sink into obscurity, and even curiosity cannot discover their subsequent history.

EMPIRICS.

JOHN MARTEN, *prefixed to his "Treatise on "the Gout,"* 1723, *8vo. F. Scheffer p. G. Vertue sc.* JOHN MARTEN, 1709, *8vo. F. Scheffer p. G. White sculp.*

Mr. John Marten, surgeon and adventurer, wrote on the gout and the venereal disease. It has been remarked, that the latter complaint increases in the exact proportion with novels and romances: they raise the passions, and prepare the mind for the body to be affected with one of the

George Young

the sorest maladies that Europe has ever experienced. Many detestable publications encourage the inexperienced to presume upon preventatives; or, if infected, to obtain a cure easier than there is a possibility of effecting it. Marten was a literary as well as a chirurgical quack. Swift, in his preface to the Bishop of Sarum's introduction, comparing his lordship's method of setting off the edition of his works, says, it was beneath "any author above the size of *Marten* the surgeon," who advertised "the seventh edition "(many thousands of the former edition having "been sold off in a small time) concerning secret "diseases, &c." Bromley does not mention the date of Mr. Marten's death, but Granger supposed it to have occurred in 1768, which is far too late a period: on February 4, that year, died Dr. Martin, of Streatham in Surry, a learned botanist, who, I think, was F.R.S. and a very different character from Mr. Marten the surgeon.

ROGER GRANT, *fol. This plate was afterwards inscribed,* JOHN KER.

Grant was one of the many who, in every age, contrive to impose upon a willing multitude. In the 444th Number of the "Spectator," which treats of several quacks, mention is made of this *able practitioner.* His first essay in life was extremely humble, and as a common soldier in the Imperial service, where he lost an eye. As he had this misfortune, he thought no better recompence could be given him than the privilege of enlightening those of other persons. Elated with this idea, he returned to Great Britain in the reign of Queen Ann, and commenced *doctor* in Mouse-alley, Wapping; where his credentials were displayed, by showing his muster-roll, to prove that he

he was a soldier under the emperor's banners; and he declared, upon this certificate, that as he had lost an eye in that service, he could very well perform the functions of an oculist: just upon the same principles that another adventurer pretended to cure *bursten* children, because his father and grandfather were both *bursten*. Who could suppose it possible, that this man should, in the following reign, be appointed an oculist to majesty; but what will not impudence effect? George I. perhaps knew as little of his beginning, as he did of his qualifications; but he probably obtained great wealth in consequence of this appointment.

ELDRIDGE, *in a hat, four verses, 8vo. T. Hilliard sc. ad vivum.*

Mr. Eldridge is known only as the preparer of Frier's Balsam, in the city of Norwich. As the inventor of a favourite nostrum, and really a good one, he perhaps had a very profitable situation there. I have looked amongst the mayors and aldermen of that city for him, but he did not arrive at civic honours. I fear biography must lament that his name and occupation only are known.

MICHAEL BERMINGAM, *with a French inscription, 4to.*

This surgeon was a native of London, and born in 1685. Bromley tells us he flourished about 1720, but I can find nothing more of him. The name is evidently derived from the town of Birmingham, which has been spelt Bermingham, and a great variety of other ways; it is possible, therefore, that this humble apothecary was descended remotely from the lords of Birmingham,

Hac Amicitiæ tesserâ Fautorib, valedicit Peregri-
-naturus Ambros: Godfrey Hanckwitz Chym:
ad Phœnicē Londini.

R. Shmutz pinxit

Geo. Vertue Sculp.

mingham, as were the ennobled family of that name lately extinct in Ireland.

CHYMISTS.

AMBROSE GODFREY HANCKWITZ, *a bust, in a wig, 4to. R. S. (chmutz) p. G. Vertue sc.* 1718.

Mr. Ambrose Godfrey Hanckwitz was a chymist, and Fellow of the Royal Society: he enriched their volumes by various curious papers, printed in their transactions. One of them was an account of some experiments upon the "phosphorus urine;" another, an examination of West-Ashton well waters, belonging to Thomas Beach, Esq. which well was about four miles from that of Holt. He likewise invented a method of extinguishing fires.

AMBROSE GODFREY, *in a cap, oval frame, 4to. G. Vr. Gucht sc. ad vivum,* 1736.

This person was a chymist, and nephew to Mr. Ambrose Godfrey Hanckwitz, and not his son, as Mr. Bromley supposed. He tried his uncle's invention for extinguishing fires by explosion, in a building erected for that purpose, in 1761. The Godfrey family have flourished with great reputation in Kent, for many ages. I believe this gentleman was descended from one of the branches; and himself and his successor continued to maintain their professional consequence, as chymists and compounders of medicine, at their house in Southampton-street, Covent Garden, for more than a century, it being but very lately that their business has passed into other hands. There are extant some engraved views of

their elaboratory, and their scheme for preventing the spreading of fires.

POETS.

ALEXANDER POPE, *a large head, G. Bickham sculp.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *printed in colours, 4to. Le Blon sculp.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *profile, Bovi sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *Æt. 24, in Malone's "Shakespear," 1787, G. Kneller p. J. Collyer sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *oval, profile, laurel chaplet, mez. G. Kneller p. 1721, Faber sc. 1738.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *sitting in an arm-chair, wig back, mez. V. Loo p. 1741, Faber sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *a medallion, Gravelot sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *in a wig, in Birch's "Lives," A. Pond p. J. Houbraken sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *F. Parry sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *an etching, A. Pond sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *laurel chaplet, sm. mez. Preston sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *la. 4to. Ravenet sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *a small head in a circle, B.R. sc. 1754.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *a head inscribed* ΟΥΤΟΣ ΕΚΕΙΝΟΣ, *4to. J. Richardson sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *inscribed* "Amicitiæ Causa," *4to. J. Richardson sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, Amicitiæ Causa, *square. J. Richardson sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *looking to the left, J. Richardson sculp.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *wig, furred gown, holding a pen, mez. Dahl p. 1727, J. Simon sc. 1728.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *Æt. 28, mez. Kneller p. 1716, J. Smith sc. 1717.*

ALEXANDER

ALEX. POPE. ESQ.

ALEXANDER POPE, *la. fol. Vertue sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *prefixed to his "Homer," 1720, 12mo. Vertue sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *mez. Kneller p. G. White sc. 1732.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *a small oval, Wille sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *a head, T. Worlidge sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *in the print with DRYDEN, &c.* Per. vi. Class 7, *of Bromley.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *in the print with ADDISON, &c.* Per. vii. Class 7, *of Bromley.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *to Dr. WARTON's edition of his Works, 1797, 8vo. J. Richardson p. T. Holloway sc.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *in the same, small wh. len. from a sketch by Hoare.*

ALEXANDER POPE, *in Harding's Shakespeare, 1793, J. Richardson p. R. Clamp sc.*

This favourite son of the Muses, owed almost all his fortune and reputation to himself alone. Without the advantages of birth, possessions, profession, connexions, and with but a moderate share of education, he gained distinguished honour, fame, and a competent portion of worldly comforts. As the imperfections of his body seemed to preclude the usual pursuits of life, he determined to improve the mind to its utmost extent, and it must be allowed he had the best of materials to work upon; for nature had been as lavish to him in all that related to his intellects, as she had been niggardly in respect of his person*. The busy Strand was the place where he first drew his breath, June 8, 1688. His father was a hatter then, but afterwards, I believe, a linen draper of some property; and had been on some commercial occasion to Lisbon. As Pope's parents were

* Pope might well say with Sappho:
"Ingenio formæ damna rependo meæ."

Roman Catholics, his education was entrusted to Taverner, a priest in Hampshire, who kept a school near Winchester, and another near Hyde-Park-Corner; and Deane, also an ecclesiastic of the same communion. Those men were the sources from whence he drew instruction in the languages; but he soared far above the talents of his tutors, for "he lisped in numbers;" and before other youths think of any thing but rhyme, he was a poet: indeed, Pope appears to have been born to modulate our language. A relation of mine, who often heard him converse, used to speak, with great pleasure, of the music of his voice*. Unwearied in his endeavours to purify his taste, or stock his mind with knowledge and metaphor, he relaxed only, by devoting some part of his attention and time, not otherwise employed, to the sister arts, painting and music; but these are not to be named in comparison with poesy, the primary object of his soul. As he felt his strength, he courted the friendship of all the refined men of taste that were then living; and sought wealth and rank for his supports. His father's long retirement, almost to seclusion, aided him in concealing his origin: thus, without a herald, he ingrafted himself into the ennobled family of Pope†. He was little less lavish in setting off his maternal descent. He did better in learning the manners of the great, "so that they were "delicate, easy, and engaging; and he treated "his friends with a politeness that charmed, and "a generosity that was much to his honour. "Every guest was made happy within his doors: "pleasure dwelt under his roof; and elegance "presided at his table:" in consequence, no-

* It was on this account that old Southerne, the dramatic poet, used to call him the "little nightingale."

† Earls of Downe in Ireland. See Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope.

bility

Alexr Pope Esq
Natus A.D. 1688

POPE.

bility paid him willing homage. As a poet, it is superfluous to speak of him here: names of the highest scale in criticism, Warburton, Johnson, and Joseph Warton, have delineated him as such; but to attempt to depreciate his fame, by complaining of his uniform, correct, and elegant versification, is absurd. Is not the diamond the more valuable when free from flaw? or, does any one blame the lapidary for the beauty of its polish? I fear he had but a weak faith; his morality was evidently defective. He defamed some he ought to have honoured, and he lashed others merely because they were inferior to him in abilities; they might, with equal justice, "have satirized "him for his deformed person." As to the low rabble of rhymers who infested him, he ought to have known that their very names degraded his pen, and even his thoughts. To his parents he was all that filial piety could wish; to his friends warm and affectionate. When his fame was unalterably fixed, and infirmities increased upon him, he became captious in the houses of the great; yet he was courted by the master, and excused by the servants, as his liberality made them an ample recompence. Mr. Pope died May 30, 1744, and was buried, by his own desire, at Twickenham, with his parents. There are several original portraits of him, particularly one at Hagley, the seat of his friend, the first Lord Lyttelton. Mr. Chandler, an apothecary, at the corner of King-street, Cheapside, had another, by Hoare, which very much resembled Mr. Cornish! Lord Orford said, that Houbraken's print was very like him. Mr. Granger was told by the Rev. Mr. Merrick, that he never saw genius sparkle in any man's eyes like those of Pope; but adds, "this does not appear in his portraits." He always chose to be represented in such a manner that his personal

deformity should be least apparent: thus, we see him frequently represented leaning his head upon his hand, which rests upon a table; an attitude he would often remain in for a great length of time, totally absorbed in thought.

He was an honour to his country, and his countrymen have done ample justice to his merits. Universal applause and admiration have attended numerous editions of his works; and the GENIUS of *Design*, in the several branches of painting, sculpture, engraving, drawing, and the medallic art, has exerted itself to transmit his air and countenance; as the tributary Muses have contributed their aid to perpetuate his name, with equal zeal and honour, to the latest times.

MICHAEL MAITTAIRE, M.A. *holding a book open, "Q. Horat." mez. B. Dandridge p. Faber sc.*

Michael, or, as he for some time wrote his name, *Mikell*, Maittaire, one of the greatest instances of classical, and other elegant learning of modern times, was born in 1668; but none of the accounts I have seen of this learned man inform us of his birth: he was evidently of foreign descent, though born in England. Happily for him, he was sent to Westminster School, where Dr. Busby well grounded him in the Greek and Latin languages, keeping him four years longer than usual. He then gained another experienced and powerful friend, Dr. South, for whom he compiled a catalogue of the Greek words falsely accented in Dr. Sherlock's books; and so highly pleased was South with his performance, that he, being a canon of Christchurch, introduced him a canoneer, as it is termed, or as a student of that college, where he received the degree of A.M. in 1696; but in the preceding year he had been appointed

appointed second master of Westminster School, a situation with which he was entirely content. There is a complete catalogue of his works given in Nichols's "Life of Bowyer," and the "Gentle-"man's Magazine" for 1783, but it is too long to transcribe. His works were very excellent in their typography, giving fine editions of several of the ancients; as were those proper for youth, in defence of religion: and in his old age he wrote "Carmen Epinicium Augustissimæ Russorum "Imperatrici Sacrum," in almost all the various measures of the ancients, which showed his wonderful powers; as did his Treatise upon the Arundelian and Seldenian Marble, and his "Antiquæ "Inscriptiones duæ," how well he understood ancient chronology: indeed, it is scarcely possible to say what he did not know which related to antiquity and the learned languages. In 1699 he resigned his public situation, and remained in a retirement he loved, because consecrated to learning. He died August 7, 1747, aged 79, with a reputation that few have attained. The two Harleys earls of Oxford, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Chesterfield, (who placed his son under his tuition,) Lord Carteret, the Earl of Orford when the Hon. Horace Walpole, (who subscribing for twenty copies of his "Senilia," sent as many guineas,) and other great men, honoured him with their friendship; no wonder, therefore, the engraving we are fortunate enough to have of him, was *Jussu Amicorum*, as it is inscribed. The Duke of Rutland had one, and Sir Richard Ellis another portrait of him. Mr. Maittaire possessed all the good qualities that can interest; and in religion was equally orthodox and zealous: in temper he was modest and unassuming; despising the pride of learning, yet fond of friendly intercourse: respectable at Westminster, and if

possible more so in his private academy: a strict regard to honesty; content with a mediocrity of circumstance. He loved the shade, better than the blaze of the sun; but his fame could not be concealed, that spread abroad as well as at home. His library, collected by the labour of fifty years, was sold in the same year in which he died, by Messrs. Cock and Langford, in forty-four nights. The catalogue, compiled by himself, is valuable, and the collection, though so extremely numerous, was nevertheless very select.

EUSTACE BUDGELL, *mez. D. Firmin p. J. Faber sc.* 1720.

Eustace Budgell, Esq. is one of the many instances, of men of the best abilities and prospects losing their reputation and station in life, by neglecting common prudence. His father, Gilbert Budgell, D.D. of St. Thomas's, near Exeter, author of a "Discourse on Prayer," and some Sermons, was of high descent, and honourably allied, whose first wife was Mary, daughter of Dr. Gulston, bishop of Bristol; and his second, a widow, the mother of William Fortescue, Esq. master of the rolls. By the former he had Eustace; the Rev. Gilbert Budgell; William, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and two daughters. The father kept his coach, drawn by six horses, with every thing suitable; and he educated all his sons for professions. Eustace was designed for the bar; but the study of law being too dry for his lively turn of mind, he neglected it to commence a wit. Fortunately for him, he was related to the accomplished Addison; for Jane, Addison's mother, was Bishop Gulston's sister. His abilities were unquestionable, both as a writer and as a man of business; and his papers marked X. in the "Spectator," with others in the "Tatler," gained

him

him great applause; as did his translation of the Characters of Theophrastus dedicated to Lord Halifax: and his conduct in the office he held in Ireland, as under-secretary to the lords justices, and deputy-clerk to the council, gained him a publicly acknowledged character for punctuality, skill, and unremitting assiduity. Those posts produced him an income of 1750*l.* per annum, which, with his paternal inheritance of 950*l.* a year, made his situation very desirable: his estates were, indeed, rather incumbered, but common prudence would soon have redeemed the mortgages. After pasquinading the viceroy of Ireland, the Duke of Bolton, he went from imprudence to imprudence, with such rapidity, that he lost all his friends, as he had done his fortune. The Duke of Portland, a fellow sufferer in the South Sea scheme, was appointed governor of Jamaica, and named Budgell his secretary; but government would not permit a man who had attacked all persons high in office, to go in that capacity; and the Duchess of Marlborough gave him 1000*l.* in vain, to get into parliament. The little discretion he had ever possessed now left him. Mr. Addison, and his brother, Mr. William Budgell, were both dead; so that he plunged still deeper in miseries of every description, without any restraining bands: and, when driven to frenzy by his misfortunes, the consequence of unrestrained passions, he filled his pockets with stones, hired a boat at Somerset-stairs, in 1736, and whilst the boat was shooting London Bridge, he threw himself into the river, and was drowned. A piece of paper, found in his bureau, contained the following lines, alluding to the well-known soliloquy in the tragedy of Cato:

What Cato did, and Addison approv'd,
Cannot be wrong——

Fortunately,

Fortunately, he left only an illegitimate daughter. Thus perished this rash and unguarded man, whom the world, his relations and friends, wished to patronize; and who, had he acted but with common attention and discretion, might have raised, instead of ruining a highly respectable family. An unconquerable, and a detestable pride was the cause of his ruin. One of the worst actions of Mr. Budgell's life was, his obtaining a will in his favour, from the Deist Tindal, to defraud his heir, the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, his nephew, which occasioned Pope's lines:

Let Budgell charge low Grub-street on my quill,
And write whate'er he please, except my will.

AARON HILL, *Æt.* 24, 1709, *fol. H. Hulsbergh sculp.*

AARON HILL, 1705, *fol. J. Nutting sc.*

Aaron Hill, Esq. heir to a landed estate of 200*l.* per annum, descended from a family of great respectability at Malmsbury in Wiltshire, was left an orphan, without a fortune. His father, Mr. George Hill, had imprudently involved his affairs; and the lawyers had so completely seconded him, that poor Aaron would, probably, have never received even an education, if his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Ann Gregory, had not sent him to school, first at Barnstable, and afterwards to Westminster. Possessing a mind vigorously active, and learning from Mrs. Gregory, that his relation, Lord Paget, was ambassador at Constantinople, he left England and went there, with her consent; keeping, even at the age of fifteen, a journal of his travels. The young stranger was received by his lordship with surprise and kindness, and was entrusted to the care of a clergyman, chaplain to the embassy, who improved him

him in the knowledge of the classics; and with him he went to Egypt, Palestine, and other eastern countries: he had, besides, an opportunity of visiting most of the courts of Europe, on Lord Paget's return, in 1703. Had Mr. Hill tempered his acquirements with discretion, he would, no doubt, have been enabled to retrieve the affairs of his family, and have made himself of more importance than any of his ancestors; but an unhappy propensity to projects involved him in unceasing difficulties. After a second tour through Europe, as tutor to Sir William Wentworth, which occupied him about three years, he returned, the devoted son of the Muses, and the projector of many extravagant schemes. The stage originally attracted his attention, to which he had prepared the way by the poem of "Camillus." He afterwards became both master of Drury-lane theatre, and also a writer for it; and he was concerned in the Opera-house. For the first he wrote "Elfrida, or the Fair Inconstant;" the "Fatal Vision, or the Fall of Siam and Merope;" others for the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields: and for the latter, "Rinaldo," the music by Handel. His principal projects were, making oil from beech nuts; planting extensive vineyards to rival the wines of France; and supplying timber for the royal docks from Scotland! Thus, his life, like that of all other projectors, was spent in hope, without the least prospect of fruition. To add to his disappointments, he neglected his duties at the theatre and the opera-house, and soon lost both. The fine strains which he had poured forth to celebrate "The "Northern Star," Peter the Great, ended only in a golden medal, sent by the dying monarch; but Catherine I. his successor, also dying before it had left Russia, it never found its way to England; and

and the merit he had flattered himself that he possessed as a poet, was rewarded by a place in the Dunciad. Mr. Hill was born in Beaufort-Buildings in the Strand, on February 10, 1684–5; and died at the very minute of the great earthquake, February 8, 1749, of which he seemed sensible, though unable to express it. Few men have so completely mistaken their own abilities as Mr. Hill, who did every thing he ought not to have done: in his youth an historian; in manhood he gave up the superintendance of the public amusements, an office in which he excelled, to be, in a more advanced age, a visionary and unsuccessful projector. His remains were deposited by those of his wife, the mother of his nine children, the partner of all his fortunes; and to whom he was indebted for a greater fame than he would otherwise have obtained. It does honour to his character that he consecrated her memory with these lines:

Enough, cold stone! suffice her long-lov'd name;
Words are too weak to pay her virtue's claim.
Temples, and tombs, and tongues, shall waste
away;
And pow'r's vain pomp in mould'ring dust decay:
But ere mankind a wife more perfect see,
Eternity, O Time! shall bury thee.

The four volumes of his works, published by subscription, for the benefit of his family, after his decease, are now almost forgotten; and there are also two volumes of his dramatic writings, that do not, at present, claim much of the public attention.

JOHN HUGHES, *in Bell's "Poets," 1779, 12mo. Cook sc.*

JOHN

Smith & Bye sculp

JOHN HUGHES ESQ.

London Published Sept.1.1801 by Longman & Rees Paternoster Row.

JOHN HUGHES, *prefixed to his "Poems," 8vo. G. Kneller p. 1718, G. Vr. Gucht sc.*
JOHN HUGHES, *12mo. Caldwell sc.*

John Hughes, born at Marlborough in Wiltshire, January 29, 1677, was the son of a citizen of London, where he received his education at a private school. Of a delicate frame and constitution, he endeavoured rather to cultivate his mind than join in the mercantile pursuits of the capital. Poetry, music, and drawing, engrossed his time; and he made considerable improvement in each of the sister arts. A place in the ordnance department, and the office of secretary to several commissions under the great seal for purchasing lands, and for securing several of our docks and harbours, at least kept him from being a dependant; and his unwearied application to works of genius, or translating the best publications of foreigners, filled up all the time he could spare from his attendance at his offices. His reputation at length became so widely extended, that he ranked in the number of his friends, Addison, Congreve, Southerne, Rowe, and some of the greater statesmen; Hoadley, bishop of Winchester; Lord Chief Baron Gilbert; the Marquis of Wharton, who proposed taking him to Ireland, which he declined: and Lord Chancellor Cowper, who generously gave him, without solicitation, the secretaryship of the commissions of the peace; and, upon his retiring from office, obtained his continuance under his successor, Lord Macclesfield. This patronage procured him an absolute independence; but he did not retreat from the labours of genius: indeed, we are surprised to find so multifarious a selection of his writings in verse and prose, history, biography, plays, papers in the "Tatlers," "Spectators," and "Guardians,"

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"dians," &c. &c. Few have written so much, and so well. His excellent play, "The Siege of "Damascus," was acted February 17, 1720, the very night on which he died. He heard of its success; but the devout Christian, employed on eternity, expressed no exultation on the event, and he breathed out his spirit in prayer, at the age of 42.—"He was," said Steele, "a gentleman, who "may be the emulation of more persons of differ- "ent talents than any one I have ever known. His "head, hand, or heart, was always employed in "something worthy imitation; his pencil, his "bow (string,) or his pen, each of which he "used in a masterly manner, were always directed "to raise and entertain his own mind, or that of "others, to a more cheerful prosecution of what "is noble and virtuous." Jabez, his brother, was also a votary of the Muses, and died in 1731, aged 45. Mr. John Hughes, expressive of his gratitude, sent his portrait, painted a little before his death, by his friend Sir Godfrey Kneller, to Earl Cowper, who wrote this polite letter of acknowledgment for the present,

24th Jan. 1719-20.

"Sir,

"I thank you for the most acceptable "present of your picture, and assure you, that "none of this age can set a higher value on it "than I do, and shall while I live; though I "am sensible posterity will out-do me in that "particular.

"I am, with great esteem and sincerity,

"Your most affectionate

"and obliged humble servant,

"COWPER."

This

Mr. Willm. Pattison,
Natus 1706 Denatus 1727.

This picture is still in the possession of the noble family to which it was originally presented.

The vigour of Mr. Hughes' mind remai ed to the last, as is evident by the nervous and spirited prologue, and humorous epilogue to his play, dictated by him when too weak to hold a pen. His "Triumphs of Peace" and the "Siege of "Damascus" are the best of his works. Pope, who saw this tragedy in manuscript, said to the author, he liked it "extremely well;" and after his death, "that it was an excellent work of an excellent "man."

WILLIAM PATTISON, *Æt.* 21, *two lines*, 8vo.
J. ? Saunders p. P. Fourdrinier sc.
WILLIAM PATTISON, *Vr. Gucht sc.*

The ingenious, the imprudent, and unfortunate Pattison was born at Peasmarsh, Sussex, in 1706, where his father was a considerable farmer under the Earl of Thanet, who encouraged his genius, by sending him to Appleby School in Westmorland, then, and long after, in great estimation. There he attracted the notice of the Rev. ——— Noble, "a clergyman of great learning and taste," who perceivng how richly nature had bestowed her gifts upon him, particularly in a poetic taste, carefully directed his judgment; and, the better to accomplish this, read with him the classics, pointing out their principal beauties, and gave him a plan how most advantageously to follow his studies. Here, with "Cowley's Walk," he sought the solitude he loved; and amused himself with angling, his favourite diversion, and this e'en by moonlight; and the scenery around him was well fitted to his romantic and poetic mind. From Appleby School he went to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, at the expence of Lord Thanet,

Thanet, by the kind recommendation of Mr. Noble, where, pursuing his* advice, he went through all the ancient, and most of the English classics; but his pleasures were chiefly confined to fishing in the Cam, with his beloved Spenser's "Fairy Queen," and Brown's "Britannia's Pas-"torals" in his hand. At length imprudence won him from duty: he disliked public disputations; and college discipline was still more odious to him. He knew expulsion must ensue, as he little restrained his passions, and was at still less trouble to hide his demerits; he therefore determined upon pinning an apologetical copy of verses to his gown, erased his name from the books, and bent his way to London†. But he might have been re-admitted, perhaps, as nothing very gross had been done by him; but he thought London and freedom far preferable to Cambridge and submission. He raised poetic visions of patronage, and frequented Button's. His abilities made some impression; but a youth in the capital, without the means of procuring a subsistence, will soon become an object of wretchedness, as poor Pattison soon found, and Chatterton since knew. He, for a little time, kept from absolute want, by receiving subscription-money for a volume of meditated poems. At length the gaunt fiend seized him. Curll the bookseller gave him an asylum; in whose house he died of the small-pox, rendered more malignant by the horrors of his mind, as he reflected on his forlorn

* There have been several clergymen in the north of England of the name of Noble: I am not certain which of them the above gentleman was. It is too early for the Rev. John Noble, A.B. the learned and amiable master of Scortonhill School in Yorkshire, who died in 1767. There is a genteel family of Noble in Westmorland.

† Mr. Granger says, that Pattison was supposed to have been a pupil of Croxal, who published his "*Fair Circassian.*" The lady Pattison fell in love with was Miss Mordaunt, afterwards Mrs. Poynter. Croxal, it was believed, lost a bishopric by the publication.

condition;

condition; and, as if misery was to attend his fate even after death, it was with difficulty a grave could be procured in the upper cemetery of St. Clement Danes in the Strand, to receive his corpse. Pope said, Curll literally starved him to death; though it is no more than common justice to declare, he gave him all that his condition required in his illness, even to sending for a physician. He owns in a pretty poem, inscribed "Effigies Authoris," addressed to Lord Burlington, he was destitute of friends, of money, and a prey to hunger; passing his nights on a bench in St. James's Park: and in a letter to a gentleman, he writes,—"Spare my blushes, I have not enjoyed the common necessaries of life these two days, and can hardly hold my pen to subscribe myself, &c." If such a fate as this of Pattison's, and that of Chatterton's, will not warn rash young men of abilities from ruin, what can? Pattison was more to blame than Chatterton, he fled a fostering university, to which he might have been an ornament; a fond mother, who would have given him an ample remuneration for restraining his turbulent passions. The works of this unhappy young man were published in two vols. 8vo. in 1738: they prove what might have been expected had he lived longer, and would have learned prudence at the expence of experience.

GILBERT KNOWLES, *Æt.* 49, 1723, *oval, his own hair, prefixed to his "Medica Botanica,"* 1724, *4to. mez. Murray p. Faber sc.*

I cannot discover any traces of this botanist and poet, either in Cibber's "Lives of the Poets," or Hutchinson's "Biographia Medica," or, indeed, in any other of our biographical works.

The name of Knowles is known in Kent, but whether he was of that county I am unable to determine.

WILLIAM KNAP, *Æt.* 54, 1753, *prefixed to his "Church Melody."*

Mr. William Knap, clerk of Poole, published a volume of psalms and anthems, suited to various occasions, with an introduction to psalmody, after a plain and familiar manner, which soon went through seven editions:—"Price 3s. 6d. "bound, with a *beautiful* frontispiece of the au- "thor, New Church Melody; being a Set of "Anthems Psalms, Hymns, &c. in four Parts, on "various Occasions, with a great Variety of "other Anthems, Psalms, Hymns, &c. composed "after a Method entirely new, and never before "printed, with an Anthem on Psalm CXXVII. "by one of the greatest Masters in Europe, to- "gether with four excellent Hymns, and an An- "them for the Nativity. To which is added an "Imploration to the King of Kings, wrote by "King Charles I. during his Captivity in Caris- "brook Castle, Isle of Wight, A.D. 1648; to- "gether with an Anthem for the Martyrdom of "that blessed Prince. This also went through "five or more editions, as it ought; for sure "the price was small for so much Musick."

FRANCIS SMART, *Vien*, 1719, *I. A. Delsenbach sc. ad vivum.*

Had not Bromley classed Francis Smart amongst the literary characters, I should not have even known why we had this print of him, for I do not find the least notice taken of him in any of our biographical works, nor is he mentioned in Granger's manuscripts; but that is the less to be wondered

wondered at, as there are many characters of whom not a word is to be found. Granger's forte consisted chiefly in searching out persons who were remarkable for their singularity, or oddity of conduct; which was, at least, a useful pursuit, as such are generally soon forgotten, while the actions and writings of the great and wise are recorded by many. Perhaps, after all, the only reason for assigning this person a place in the series, is, that he appears, from both his names, to be of English growth.

PHILIP FROWDE, *oval, wig, neckcloth, mez. T. Murray p.* 1732, *Faber sc.* 1738.

This votary of the Muses was the eldest son of —— Frowde, Esq. postmaster-general in the reign of Queen Ann. Sent to Oxford, he was placed under Addison's tuition, and distinguished himself by his Latin poems, printed in the "Musæ Anglicanæ." Besides which, he wrote two tragedies, "The Fall of Saguntum," and "Philotas:" the one dedicated to the minister Walpole, the other to Lord Chesterfield; but these pieces were never popular. Mr. Frowde died at his lodgings in Cecil-street in the Strand, London, December 19, 1738, when the following character of him was inserted in the "Daily Post," and reprinted in the "Historical Register:"—"But though the elegance of Mr. Frowde's writings has recommended him to the general publick esteem, the politeness of his genius is the least amiable part of his character; for he esteemed the talent of wit and learning only as they were conducive to the excitement and practice of honour and humanity. Therefore, with a soul cheerful, benevolent, and virtuous, he was in conversation genteelly delightful; in friendship punctually sin-

"cere; in death christianly resigned. No man "could live more beloved: no private man could "die more lamented." His exalted character appears to have been literally true. Fielding has introduced an ironical encomium on his "Phi-"lotas," in his novel of "Joseph Andrews;" but he had better have copied Frowde's life than satirized his works.

JOHN WINSTANLEY, *Æt.* 64, 1741, *prefixed to his "Works,"* 1744, 8*vo. mez. J. Brooks sc.*

John Winstanley, A.M. F.S.T.C.D*. wrote several occasional pieces of poetry, which were long handed about among his friends; at length he procured a very numerous set of subscribers, and printed them in 8vo. 1742, with many others, written by several ingenious hands. The contents of this volume are said by Granger, to have pleased more when in manuscript than when printed; but we must suppose him to have been a man of respectable character, and of pleasing manners, from the number of his subscribing friends. It should seem that he was both a Master of Arts and a Doctor of Laws; though the latter, probably, was not a university degree, if we may judge from the following lines:

I am a doctor tho' without degrees,
I am a doctor though I take no fees;
I am, no thanks to academic proctor,
Apollo's and the Muses' licenc'd doctor.

I am ignorant of the date of his death. Was he related to Winstanley? not the barber surgeon, but the barber poet, of the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

* These initials may be very familiar and intelligible to the inhabitants of Dublin, but I own myself unable to give a perfectly satisfactory explanation of them, and therefore leave them as they stand in the Doctor's title-page.

POETESSES.

POETESSES.

ELIZABETH ROWE, *prefixed to her "Works,"* 1739, 12*mo. G. Vertue sc.*

Mrs. Rowe, a lady of great merit, and no common celebrity, was the daughter of Mr. Walter Singer, a dissenting divine, and born at Ilchester in Somersetshire, September 11, 1674. Her father, more fortunate than many of the nonconformist ministers, inherited a small estate at Frome in that county; and having suffered imprisonment for preaching at Ilchester, he determined to settle in the town, probably from some peculiar kindnesses he had received: there he married, and had this his only child, who early distinguished herself by her vast powers of mind. Secluded from much company, she also might be said to "lisp in num-"bers, for the numbers came." To poetry she added the accomplishments of music and painting; and she received some instructions in the French and Italian languages from the Hon. Mr. Thynne. Her fame was not long confined to Ilchester, where, as afterwards in London, the pious, the poetic, and the polite, united to do her honour. Prior admired, indeed, some say he loved her. But she gave her hand, with her heart, to Mr. Thomas Rowe, but death separated him from her, in 1715, when only 20 years of age. She evinced her affection by a beautiful ode to his memory, and devoted herself to widowhood, though in the prime of life. She then bid a willing adieu to London, and settled at Frome, where she spent her days in prayer, in improving herself, and in instructing Christians in their duty. She had paraphrased the 38th chapter of Job, at the request of Bishop Kenn, of pious memory, when very young; and she

was only in her twenty-second year when the poems on several occasions, under the name of "Philomela," were published. After Mr. Rowe's decease, she published "Friendship in Death, in "Twenty Letters from the dead to the living;" "Letters moral and entertaining," in three parts; "Friendship in Death;" and "The History of "Joseph," a poem. Dr. Watts, by her request, published, after her death, her "Devout Exer- "cises of the Heart, in Meditation and Soliloquy, "Praise and Prayer;" and her miscellaneous works, in prose and verse, were printed in two volumes, 8vo. 1739, with her life prefixed. Her education had been, it must be allowed, a little too gloomy; it had too much of the enthusiasm of a sectarian father, but then, that father was a truly pious man: and if she learned his devotion, she did not disgrace it by any indecorous vehemence, but promulgated it in a rational manner, such as a Kenn and a Watts could approve; such as gained her the respect of persons of both sexes, of all denominations of Christians, and every rank, even the highest of the titled orders. She exercised the utmost prudence in the management of her father's, her husband's, and her own household; and died, deeply deplored, February 20, 1736–7, of an apoplexy; so that, "by "an easy translation, she became an angel." This highly accomplished woman had a great share of all the personal charms that awaken love, as she had all the virtues to rivet it. Her stature was of the true standard; her hair of the most pleasing colour; and her eyes were inclined to blue, and full of fire: her complexion was fair, and often suffered by a modest blush; her voice was soft, as her manners were gentle: in short, she was all that man can form in idea of excellence and beauty.

ELIZA

ELIZA HAYWOOD, 12*mo. Kirkall sc.*
ELIZA HAYWOOD, 12*mo. Parmentier p. G. Vertue sc.*

Mrs. Haywood, or Heywood, was a poetess, a dramatic writer, and a novelist; in which latter character it cannot be denied, that she sometimes made her writings a vehicle for the scandal of the day. Pope, with more severity than justice, and less delicacy than wit, has made this lady a prominent figure in his poem of the Dunciad, by introducing her as the second prize in the games of the Dunces:

See in the circle next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love close clinging to her waist;
Fair, as before her works, she stands confess'd,
In flowers and pearls by bounteous Kirkall dress'd.

The lines immediately following, reflect more dishonour on the author, than on the objects of his satire. Strange, that the poet should have so far forgotten the decorum due, not only to the sex, but to the public, in a poem, which however temporary the subject of it might be thought, it is apparent from the care with which he laboured it, he wished to have considered as one of his happiest effusions, and intended for posterity, as a special example of the harmony of his numbers, and the brilliancy of his wit.

Mrs. Heywood died Feb. 25, 1756, in the 63d year of her age, after an illness of three months, which she bore with great fortitude and resignation; but that "she was the celebrated authoress of "some of the best moral and entertaining pieces "that have been published for these twenty "years," is going beyond what the general turn of the lady's compositions will allow to be said, consistently with truth, and the general opinion of the public concerning them.

A SCOTCH POET.

ALLAN RAMSAY, *in a cap, collar open, 4to. Bickham sc.*

ALLAN RAMSAY, *holding a book, la. 4to. R. Cooper sc. ad vivum.*

ALLAN RAMSAY, *a head on a pedestal, 8vo. A. Ramsay p. R. Cooper sc.*

ALLAN RAMSAY, *prefixed to his "Poems and Songs," 8vo. J. Smibert p. Vertue sc.*

ALLAN RAMSAY, *J. Smibert p. Vircruysse sc.*

ALLAN RAMSAY, *mez. W. Aikman p. G. White sculp.*

ALLAN RAMSAY, *4to. mez. G. White sc.*

Allan Ramsay, the fascinating Scotch poet, belonged to the same humble class in life as his countryman, Burns, and was apprentice to a barber in Edinburgh; but the superior talents which nature had given him he carefully improved, by obtaining books, and reading them at those leisure moments which all may command who wish it. His poems brought him into estimation; and the good sense of his countrymen removed him from his mean situation to become a bookseller in their capital. His "Gentle Shepherd" was first acted at Edinburgh in 1719, and is one of the best pastorals in any language. The rural state of Scotland in his day will never die: it is a most perfect portrait. His modesty had submitted this piece to the candid perusal of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Sir William Bennet, Duncan Forbes, Esq. and other gentlemen of taste; what must have been their surprise, their raptures, at such a production? Happily, Mr. Ramsay had all that prudence in which poor Burns was deficient; and the protection of his friends enabled him to live with great credit, and even to retire from business

Allan Ramsay

Sold by Sam.l Sympson at his Print Shop in Maiden Lane Covent Garden

S.r Richard Steel

ness with a competence. His shop was the resort of the great, the wise, and the good. Mr. Ramsay died January 5, 1758. His works have been frequently printed, and they do great honour to Scotland. His son was the painter so well known, and whose works are so well approved; one of the engravings of the father is from a painting by him. He also partakes of his father's genius as a writer, and has published several treatises on different subjects.

IRISH POETS.

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *a circle, J. Basire sc.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *square, leaning on his right-arm, a "Kit Cat," mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.* 1735.

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *prefixed to his "Works,"* 1723, *8vo. Kneller p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *in Birch's "Lives," fol. J. Houbraken sc.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *square, leaning, afterwards altered to* SMITH, *mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *oval, mez. J. Richardson p.* 1712, *J. Smith sc.* 1713.

SIR RICHARD STEELE, 12*mo. Kneller pinx. Vertue sc.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *in a cap, 4to. J. Thornhill p. Vertue sc.*

SIR RICHARD STEELE, *in the print with* DRYDEN, *&c. in Bromley's Catal.* Per. vi. Class 7.

Steele was born in Ireland, but his parents were English, whence he was sent, at a very early age, from Dublin to London, and educated, with Addison, at the Charter-House School, where he was placed on the foundation, by James, the first duke of Ormond*, a governor, to whom his father was

* Steele was very close about his pedigree. Was not his father related, perhaps nearly, to William Steele, one of Oliver's lords, and chancellor of Ireland, if so, it accounts for his politics?

a counsellor

a counsellor and private secretary; but it does not appear that he had much expectation of a fortune from his maternal uncle, ——— Gascoigne, of Ireland, Esq. The law was to have been his profession, but he preferred arms; and wishing to have a commission, he rode as a private in the guards, after which he obtained an ensigncy. His manners, at this period, were vicious, and in his future life always had a tendency that way. Steele was born a wit; and had shown himself gifted with poetry, in 1695, by "The Procession," an elegy on the death of Queen Mary. He wrote "The Christian Hero," in 1701, to prove his sense of religion; and his "Grief à la Mode," to evince that he was still the man of pleasure. Soon after he seemed lost in a multiplicity of works almost as contradictory. He was gazetteer, the most stupid of employments; the comic dramatist; the moralist in the "Tatler," "Spec-" tator," and "Guardian;" and the patriot in the first, and in the "Englishman." He had been promoted to the rank of a captain in Lord Lucas's regiment of fusileers, by the interest of Lord Cutts, to whom he was secretary; and by the patronage of the Earls of Halifax and Sunderland he was appointed a commissioner of the stamp duties*. From a placeman he became a violent oppositionist in the House of Commons, as member for Stockbridge in Hants. His writings were still more virulent than his speeches, for which he was expelled the House; and grieved that he was not sent to the Tower: he wished to become a martyr to whiggism, foreseeing that would soon be the predominant faction. Party tracts now engrossed his attention; and the accession of George I.

* This office he soon quitted, in order to get into parliament: his letter of resignation to Lord Treasurer Oxford is printed in the "Biographia," and is worth reading.

gave

gave him all the advantages he could wish, by his obtaining the office of surveyor of the royal stables at Hampton Court, the government of the royal comedians, the office of magistrate for Middlesex, knighthood, a seat in parliament for Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, and the place of a commissioner of forfeited estates in Scotland. With all these he might have been contented, and sat down the statesman, the wit, and the independent gentleman. But he wrote on a variety of subjects, often temporary, and sometimes merely to serve the low interests of party, yet this party deserted him; and he lost his patent for the theatre, a loss he estimated at nearly 10,000*l.* after this he might have been termed schemer-general of England. These substitutes for extravagant expenditure ended, as they always do, in plunging the infatuated person in greater difficulties. The fish he was to bring alive to the capital *would* die on the way; but had he thought of bringing them *dead* in ice, he might have been as fortunate as some have since been, by thus supplying the London market; but if he had, the money would have been spent, and a new scheme must have been devised. I mention the fish business particularly, because it was his favourite project, and, like other favourite projects, the most expensive. Steele went on from hope to hope, ever cheated, yet never discouraged. The estate he received with one wife, and the jointure of another, could not satisfy his love for expence: this vanity he carried to a length so injurious, that his last wife spent her days in vexation, and his children in sorrow. Miss Boyle, grand-daughter of Sir Samuel Boyle, afterwards wife of John Wildor, Esq. told Granger, that going to dine with Sir Richard's daughters, when he resided at Chelsea, he sent for a dessert, which cost

cost him, as his daughters owned with grief, the only half-guinea he had in the house. "Why," said a party of gentlemen, "have you so many servants "attending in livery." "Because I cannot dismiss "them." "Why?" "If you must know, they are "bailiff's followers, who would come rather inop- "portunely I must own; but that I might not lose "the pleasure of your company, or hurt your "feelings, I ordered them to be equipped as you "see:" and this was said in so good-humoured and pleasant a manner, that his visitors, giving security for the debt, sent away the unwelcome intruders. Though he kept a chariot, yet he lived each day by some contrivance to supply his wants. Savage the poet gained an asylum under his roof. The chariot was ordered out: the wit-master and the wit-companion, or secretary, got in, and drove to a tavern. The elder, gaily calling for pen, ink, and paper, wrote a small tract, commissioned the younger to take it to a bookseller, and receive what he could obtain for it. The sum received, the wit returned, and pleasure crowned the day. At length the whole stock of his expedients was exhausted; and he reluctantly retired from the vicinity of the gay capital* to his sequestered seat, Llangunnor, near Carmarthen, which he had received with his last wife: thence he removed to Carmarthen, where he lived a sad memento of mental and bodily decrepitude; but, like Cibber, never ceased talking of dramatic works, and particularly his own, which he preferred to all others. His constitutional good humour left him, the effect, perhaps, of his paralytic

* Steele's last house near London, I believe was at Haverstock-Hill, Hampstead, where Pope often called to take him to the "Kit Cat Club," then held, for the summer season, at the Upper Flask on Hampstead Heath. His house at Chelsea rented for 14l. per annum. In his happier days he possessed a house at Poplar, where he had a laboratory; it is supposed he spent considerable sums of money there, in alchymy, with as much profit as the Emperor Francis I. found in relying upon his transmutation of metals.

affection.

affection. Sir Richard died at Carmarthen, and was buried in the church there, under a plain stone slab, merely inscribed with the date of his death, which happened September 1, 1729. His house at Carmarthen is now an inn; the sign, the Ivy Bush: but the Bays would have been more appropriate. To commend, without qualification, such a character as Steele's is impossible; but to have known, and not admired him, perhaps would have been no less so. That he had just conceptions of religion and morality is certain, that he frequently violated them is as certain. Without prudence no man can be independent, whatever may be his sense, his wit, or his learning. At one time Addison had raised him above himself; but as he soared, Steele sunk. Addison hated his vices, but he loved the friend of his youthful days. Steele generally treated Addison with deference, conscious of his superiority as a man and as a writer. Once he was too profoundly obsequious in his behaviour. Addison talked for agreeable disputation, such as good-natured friends may indulge, but still the knight was all submission and acquiescence. At length the patience of Addison was entirely exhausted, and he exclaimed, "Either pay me the "100*l.* you borrowed, or contradict me." This sally of anger had the proper effect, and Steele re-assumed his wonted ease. As a writer Sir Richard has great merit: all his works are polished, gay, and pleasing, without affectation, except his "Dying Hero," which is tinctured with it. He excelled more in the lighter species of writing than in the serious, and perhaps he was totally incapable of confining himself to an elaborate work. His first wife, as sole heir to her brother, had a valuable plantation in Barbadoes, of which island she was a native; his second, a widow when he married her, was daughter of Jonathan Scurlock, of Llangunnor, Esq. his love-

letters

letters to this lady are published: by her he had a son and two daughters. Elizabeth married, May 31, 1731, John Trevor, third lord Trevor of Bromham. A Mr. Richard Dyer* was reputed an illegitimate son of the poet, and his person seemed to prove the affinity. It is said, that some persons supposed Bickerstaffe a real character, and desirous of becoming acquainted with the old *gentleman*, actually went to Sheer-lane to enquire for his lodgings. On the contrary, when a real writer, the Rev. William Bickerstaffe, appeared, I thought it an assumed signature. It is said, that Steele, undetermined about the name he should use, observed Bickerstaffe upon a sign, and adopted it. Swift also mentions, in a letter to Stella, that there was a person in London of *both* the names.

THOMAS SOUTHERNE, *plain coat, buttoned up, nez. J. Worsdale p. J. Simon sc.*

Southerne has had the honour of having two kingdoms contend for his birth: some assert he was born at Stratford upon Avon, and others, in Dublin, but the latter appears most probable. The year of the Restoration witnessed his birth, and he seemed to partake in his temper of the licentiousness of that joyous æra. Leaving Ireland at eighteen, he went to Oxford, and thence to the Middle Temple, London. Too volatile for the study of Coke upon Lyttelton, he commenced wit, and became a dramatic writer. But his plays were received with very different degrees of success, yet his abilities were very great. Dryden ranked him with Otway, and Gray spoke highly of his pathetic powers. His "Innocent "Adultery" is as affecting a play as any language

* He was, for many years, a clerk in the Stamp-office, where Sir Richard had been a commissioner. He wrote two or three poems, probably to assert his right of filiation.

has

has ever produced; and his "Oroonoko" has seldom been exceeded. His faults were those of the time, making many of his productions tragi-comedies, and disgracing them with licentious ribaldry; but he lived to reprobate both. Southerne was a high tory when toryism was in vogue. His "Persian "Prince, or Loyal Brother," was complimentary of James, on whose accession he drew his sword in his cause, against Monmouth, obtaining, for that purpose, a captain's commission. But he outlived the reign of the Stuarts, and more than half a century after the sceptre had dropped from the feeble hands of James. He died May 26, 1746, at the age of 85. He was one of the rare instances of a dramatic writer being a man of prudence; but he always regarded independence as his first object: he who does not know that blessing is inevitably miserable. In the evening of his days he became a grave, venerable man, with silver locks; neat, and decently dressed, generally in black, with a silver-hilted sword, then an almost indispensable article in the dress of a gentleman. He spent his time in a manner suited to his appearance: while resident at Covent Garden he attended Evening Prayers in St. Paul's Church there; and when he retired to Westminster, ten years before his death, he constantly went to the Abbey service. Though his memory was much impaired, yet he was a pleasing companion even to a Gray: and "Lord Orrery lamented the death of his old "dramatic friend Tom Southerne, the last sur-"viving wit of Charles II's reign, the evening of "whose days had been cheered and enlivened by "our author." The money he obtained by the stage was very considerable; while Dryden never had more than 100*l.* he received 700*l.* but then he would stoop to solicit favours from the great, by asking them to take his tickets; and sometimes he

he received considerable presents. He was more praise-worthy in raising the price of his plays to the booksellers. For the "Spartan Dame" he had 150*l.* no inconsiderable sum a century past; and if Dryden gained six, instead of four guineas for a prologue, he did more, by obliging the managers to give the author a second, and a third night; so that he well merited Pope's lines, as far as plays are concerned:

——Tom, whom heaven sent down to raise
The price of prologues and of plays.

WRITERS IN DIVINITY.

WILLIAM MELMOTH, *prefixed to "The great "Importance of a religious Life," 1711, 8vo. J. Richardson sc.*

WILLIAM MELMOTH, *two Latin lines, Schavonetti sc.*

William Melmoth, Esq. born in 1666, became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and a celebrated pleader. Perhaps few persons have deserved more of posterity than this most excellent man, who made his profession the means of doing mankind every service that religion could dictate. From the rich he received the reward of his skill; "of the widow, the fatherless, and him that had "none to help him," he would take nothing. Indeed, he passed a most useful and blameless life. "His whole time was employed in doing good, "or meditating it;" and how could it more appear than in the excellent work he composed, "The great Importance of a religious Life," a work which has gone through many large editions, and of which 42,000 copies had been sold in the eighteen years preceding 1784, and still continues to sell. What must infidelity think of this? A genuine work of acknowledged worth, recommending

recommending religion, published by an author, who was so far from displaying himself as such, that it has been but lately known with certainty who wrote the treatise, which still continues to have, as it well deserves, an extensive sale*. How different is this from the tinsel wickedness we see sent forth by philosophizing infidels: their names are emblazoned, their praises inflated; new title-pages make new editions, with all the arts and tricks of their partizans; while religion shows its *importance*, by calling for the modest, the nameless author's work, to conduct the Christian to his God. Go, infidel, and blush! This most excellent man died April 6, 1743, in his 78th year, and was buried in the cloister of Lincoln's Inn chapel. He published "Vernon's Reports" jointly with Mr. Peere Williams. William Melmoth, Esq. translator of Pliny, and of Cicero's Letters, and *author* of those which pass under the name of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne, was his son. This literary veteran, who died at Bath, about two years ago, closed his honourable career by writing the memoirs of his father, to which the last of the portraits before described is prefixed.

SAMUEL PARKER, *with a Hebrew motto, 8vo. H. Green p. G. Vertue sc.*

SAMUEL PARKER, of Lees, *anonymous, JEHOVAH JIRAH, R. White sc.*

Mr. Samuel Parker was son of the bishop of Oxford of both his names, who rendered himself so obnoxious in the case of Magdalen College, Oxford, towards the end of the reign of James II. This gentleman inherited much of his father's learning and abilities, and he far excelled him in piety and other virtues. He wrote and published several

* Lord Orford, among others, has mistaken the real writer, having attributed it to the first Earl of Egmont.

books; and, in his English translation of *Tully de finibus*, 1701, 8vo. he has introduced some animadversions on "Locke's Essay upon human Understanding." In 1729 he produced an abridgment of the ecclesiastic Histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozamon, and Theodoret; and he published, in 4to. "Bibliotheca Biblica, or a Commentary on the "Five Books of Moses, extracted chiefly from the "Fathers," a work that showed his good intentions more than his judgment. Besides these, he published "Censuræ Temporum, or the good "and ill Tendencies of Books;" various sermons, pamphlets, &c.; but the work which will most please the English historian, is, "Reverendi ad-"modum in Christo Patris, Samuelis Parkeri Epis-"copi, de Rebus sui Temporis Commentariorum "Libri quatuor," 1786, 8vo. which was soon translated into English: he also left behind him many manuscripts. This gentleman has been supposed to have been a clergyman, but he never was in orders; on the contrary, he was, unfortunately, a nonjuror. His most particular friends were, Dr. Hickes, Mr. Collier, Mr. Dodwell, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Nelson, and Dr. Grabe. The liberality of these gentlemen lessened the difficulties a very large family occasioned him; indeed, his piety and modesty rendered him highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died July 14, 1730, and his death was hastened by his over-fatigue in writing the "Bibliotheca Biblica." One of his sons died not many years since, a bookseller at Oxford, in a very advanced age*. The Parkers, descendants of the able but imprudent prelate, were particularly unfortunate. Dr. White Kennet, bishop of Peterborough, once had a common pauper ask his charity, as the daughter of a bishop. He

* Dr. Johnson mentions him by the familiar appellation of Sack Parker, with great kindness.—*See Boswell's Life, obiter.*

thought

thought her an impostor; but, on investigation, she was found to be the child of Dr. Parker, and sister of our author: his family, great as it was, and narrow as were his finances, would not have let her suffer so great a degradation, if she had been but possessed even of common prudence. Happily, this is the only instance of such a misfortune occurring to the family of a prelate; and she was the daughter of a bishop who was supposed to have been too favourably disposed to popery.

DEISTICAL WRITER.

MATTHEW TINDAL, LL.D. *Æt.* 78, *own hair, hand, mez. B. Dandridge p. J. Faber sc.* 1733.

Dr. Tindal was son of the incumbent of Beer-Ferres in Devonshire, and born about 1657. Designed for the church, he was sent first to Lincoln College, Oxford, where Dr. Hickes was his tutor, then removed to Exeter, and at length chosen a Fellow of All-Souls. Tindal determined to make no small noise in the world; and hoped, by being a proselyte to popery, to become eminent in the Roman Catholic church. James II. was succeeded by William III. and freethinking came into vogue, when Tindal left his beads and the mass, and became a Deist. He wrote the "Rights "of the Church," to make the clergy mad, a book soon known in its tendency at home, but not fully so abroad, until he further unveiled his intentions, in his "Christianity as old as the "Creation." The controversies these and some others of his tracts occasioned were very numerous; but the wicked cannot perform what they vainly imagine is within their grasp: thus, every attack upon revelation only confirms the truth of it. There would be no faith if all was plain to

a mathematical demonstration. "There are some "things," as Lord Lyttelton remarks, "irrecon-"cileable to the pride of human reason," but they are not the less true; for there are things irreconcileable in all the works of creation, yet we know there are such things. The historic parts of religion are so incontrovertible, that the sceptic may build his faith upon them; and every year adds proofs, that what we read in the Testament, as well as the Bible, has all the credibility that can possibly be demanded in profane history. If, then, all the facts can be thus traced, who can be so foolish as to disbelieve? The dispersion of the Jews, a continued miracle of a series of ages, is a proof of Christ's mission which nothing can controvert. Tindal, like other Deists, thought that men could settle in "natural religion:" but we have seen, that revelation is too valuable to be bartered away, it being the only security there is against a complication of all that is wicked, odious, and detestable. Deism, a vice of French origin, has passed its meridian; and had it continued longer, it would have threatened the extinction of all that is desirable. Tindal rarely avowed his opinions: he pretended people defamed him in calling him a Deist, but there are incontrovertible proofs that he was "such an "one." He was more than sixty-three years of age when he published the first volume of his "Christianity as old as the World," and he prepared the second volume for the press; so that he was a very extraordinary man: but sense does not constitute virtue in polemics, any more than in politics, else we should no more hear of sensible wicked men, nor great wicked men. He died in London, in August, 1733, retaining his fellowship of All-Souls College. He gave the principal part of his property to Budgell the poet, or rather

rather, as is generally believed, the latter gave it to himself*.

HISTORIANS.

NICHOLAS TINDAL, *in a cap, fol. G. Knapton p. B. Picart sc.* 1733.

NICHOLAS TINDAL, *in a cap, fol. G. Vertue sc.* 1735.

The Rev. Nicholas Tindal, nephew of the Deistical writer, was educated at Exeter, but became a Fellow of Trinity College, both in the university of Oxford. Deprived of the fortune he might have expected from his uncle by Budgell's wickedness, he probably suffered many pecuniary inconveniences; but he obtained a variety of clerical preferments: we find him to have been rector of Alverstoke, Hants; and vicar of Great Waltham; in the bay of Revel in the Gulph of Finland, chaplain on board Sir Charles Wager's ship the Torbay; and, at Lisbon, as deputy to the Rev. ——— Sims, chaplain to the English factory in that city. Besides which, he obtained the rectory of Colbourne in the Isle of Wight, on his resignation of his Essex preferment; and at length he gained the chaplainship of Greenwich Hospital, his last residence. His literary labours were numerous, but chiefly carried on in conjunction with the Rev. Philip Morant. Their diligence was as great, as their genius was confined. He by no means improved in the elegance of his language by his sea chaplaincy, or his residence with the merchants at Lisbon; and his compeer, a native of Guernsey or Jersey, scarce knew French or English grammatically, but wrote a compound of

* In Budgell's periodical miscellany, called the "Bee, or, universal "weekly Pamphlet," is an engraving of the honorary medal of Dr. Tindal; several of which, in gold and silver, were given as a premium, by Budgell, to the writers of the four best poems, either in English or Latin, to the memory of his friend and benefactor. See the *Bee*, Vol. V. No. 54, 55, where the prize poems are also printed.

both. Tindal published Morant's translation of Messrs. De Beausobre and L'Enfant's Notes of St. Matthew's Gospel, and began the History of Essex, which he afterwards resigned to Morant, probably because he exchanged his preferment there; and the partner obtained St. Mary's, Colchester, and Aldham, both in that county. They afterwards joined in a vast concern, the translation of Rapin's History of England, with a continuation: the latter is greatly inferior to the original, but the engravings are valuable; and indifferent as the work is, yet it has generally had the first place in our libraries. Rapin lived in the infancy of our labours in this pursuit; I, who have followed step by step, through many reigns, can hardly believe I am writing of the same periods treated of by that author, whose mistakes are endless. The notes upon the two first volumes are excellent; and the work sold so well, that their booksellers, S. I. and P. Knapton generously made them a present of 200*l*. Tindal translated Prince Cantemir's "History of the Ottoman Empire;" and his "Guide to classical Learning, or Polymetis "abridged for schools," was so well received, that it has been reprinted several times. He published a copy of his uncle Dr. Tindal's will, with an account of what had passed concerning the same, between Mrs. Lucy Price, widow of Judge Price, Eustace Budgell, Esq. and Mr. Nicholas Tindal, 1733, 8vo. but that was a private, rather than a matter of public concern. The transaction was, undoubtedly, infamous, as a former will had appointed him sole heir; in this he had only a small residue, when Budgell's legacy of 2000 guineas were paid, and the profits resulting from the manuscripts of the second volume of "Chris-"tianity as old as the Creation," both of which were

were given him, it is generally supposed, by an absolute fraud, or by methods so nearly allied to it, that it is scarcely possible to perceive the difference. Tindal died at Greenwich Hospital, where he was buried in the new cemetery, July 27, 1774*, at a very advanced age: he is placed here, as ending the history of England with the reign of George I. It is supposed, that John Tindal, LL.D. rector of Chelmsford, in 1738–9, and an active magistrate, was not his brother, whose son, John Tindal, captain of the Deal Castle man of war, died October 17, 1777.

CHRISTOPHER WREN, *oval, prefixed to his "Parentalia," mez. J. Faber sc. 1750, scarce.*

Christopher Wren, Esq. only surviving son and heir of Sir Christopher Wren, was born February 16, 1675, and educated at Eton School, and Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge. Sir Christopher procured him, in 1694, the office of deputy-clerk engrosser; but this preferment did not prevent his making a tour through Holland, France, and Italy. On his return from the continent he was elected member of parliament for Windsor, in 1712 and 1714. He died August 24, 1747, aged 72, and was buried in the church of Wroxhall, adjoining to, and being, as it were, part of his seat at Wroxhall in Warwickshire. The church originally belonging to the nunnery of Wroxhall is close to Wroxhall-Hall, which stands upon the scite of the religious house. The late Christopher Wren, Esq. his descendant, found a heavy gold ring in the garden, which evidently, by his description to me, had belonged to one of the abbesses, two of whose portraits still remain in

* Mr. Lyson's "Environs of London." The "Gentleman's Magazine" says he died July 27, but we cannot suppose him buried on the day of his death.

Wroxhall-House. This gentleman was a most respectable man, and equally pious, learned, and amiable. He had made antiquity his particular study, well understood it, and was extremely communicative. Warwickshire was then famed for great names: as the Dugdales; the Wrens; the Ferrers, of Baddesley Clinton, the next parish to Wroxhall; the Sheldons, of Herston; and the Holdings, of Erdington: I have seen many of their collections. Mr. Wren wrote "Numisma-"tum antiquorum Sylloge, Populis Græcis, "Municipiis et Coloniis Romanis, ex Cime-"liarcho Editoris," which he dedicated to the Royal Society. This work contains representations of curious Greek medallions in four plates, and two others of ancient inscriptions; these are followed by the legends of imperial coins in the large and middle size, from Julius Cæsar to Aurelian, with their interpretations: and subjoined is an appendix of Syrian and Egyptian kings, and coins of cities, all collected by himself. Mr. Wren left the "Parentalia" in manuscript, unfinished, which contains memoirs of the lives of Bishop Wren; Christopher Wren, D.D. dean of Windsor; and Sir Christopher; with collections of records and original papers. This polite scholar married twice: in May, 1736, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Musard, jeweller to Queen Ann, who died in 1712; he afterwards married, November 8, 1715, Dame Constance, widow of Sir Roger Burgoine, Bart. daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Stansted Montfitchet, Essex, who died May 23, 1734. By each marriage he had one son: Christopher Wren, Esq. and Stephen, a physician, who published the "Parentalia," in 1750. Christopher, the eldest son, an eccentric humourist, was the poetic friend of Lady Loughborough and Shenstone. Displeasing his father, all the unentailed

tailed estates were given from him to Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. son of Sir Roger, but this was certainly a most preposterous devise. Wroxhall is still in the family, and owned by Christopher Wren, Esq. now in the East Indies, who is the sixth Christopher Wren in succession from the father of Sir Christopher.

THOMAS LEDIARD, *Æt.* 40, 1725, 8*vo. Wahll p. C. Fristch, Hamb. sc.*

THOMAS LEDIARD, *prefixed to his "Naval Hist." 1735, fol.*

Thomas Lediard, agent and surveyor of Westminster Bridge, was a voluminous writer, but his works are of little value: two of his folio volumes contain the life of the great Duke of Marlborough, compiled in a very wretched manner, and consequently held in no estimation by the literray world. He wrote, besides, a naval History of England from the Conquest, a book seldom heard of; and he translated Mascow's History of the ancient Germans, in two volumes, 4to. Mr. Lediard died in 1743, aged 58, and had been succeeded, as agent and surveyor of Westminster Bridge, a short time before, by his son, Thomas Lediard.

SCOTCH HISTORIAN.

JOHN KER, *prefixed to his "Memoirs," 8vo. Hammond p. J. Vr. Gucht sc. This print is an altered one from* ROGER GRANT, *oculist.*

John Ker, of Kersland in Scotland, author of a small volume of memoirs, was of the ancient family of Crawfurd, of Crawfurdland, but took the surname

surname of Ker from having married, in 1693, a daughter of the head of the powerful clan of Ker, and sister and heir of her brother, killed, in 1692, at the battle of Steinkirk in Flanders. Ker, born in Crawfurdland-House, August 8, 1673, was grandson of the loyal and brave John Crawfurd, who evinced his courage in the parliament army, and afterwards in fighting against Cromwell, in favour of Charles II. Alexander Crawfurd, Esq. his father, a lawyer, was courted by James II. but refused employment under his government, as a firm Presbyterian, who rejected all toleration under a sovereign professing the Roman Catholic religion; and John Ker, his son, became an authorized spy under Queen Ann, to defeat the designs of the friends of the Stuarts. Like other spies he was despised; and when he had performed the despicable office was neglected by those whom he had served, and even reduced, in his old age, to supplicate government for support: but he acknowledges the disreputableness of his employment. What he received for all his patriotic pains, besides two gold medals of the electress dowager, and George I. does not appear. As a conclusion to such a life, he observed:—"I confess, the public would be at no loss if I were "dead, and my memory buried in oblivion; for "I have seen too much of the villany and vanity "of this world to be longer in love with it, and "own myself perfectly weary of it." What can a spy expect to see but villany? He said, "he "was willing to die a sacrifice for the welfare of "his country." But no *gentleman* should degrade himself to the office of a spy: his country might have received his services in a thousand honourable and honest ways. Ker was long confined for debt in the King's Bench prison, where he died, July 8, 1726, just ten years after the publi-

cation

Libertate privatus et Carcere inclusus Aliquis triginta et tres penè Annos, inauditus, absque aliquâ certâ Liberationis Spe, Criminis Suspectus allegati tantùm, sed non probati miseram equidem vitam agit, morte multò deteriorem, puniri verum haud justè videtur Talis in Angliâ Quæ dicitur et jactatur plurimis, fore Patria libera.

cation of his Memoirs, which relate to his secret transactions, and negociations in Scotland, England, the courts of Vienna, Hanover, &c.

BIOGRAPHER.

JOHN BERNARDI, *Æt. 73, 1728, in armour, prefixed to his "Life," by himself, 1729, 8vo. W. Cooper p. G. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Major Bernardi was a prisoner in Newgate from the reign of William III. till his death, September 22, 1736, at the advanced age of 82. When in his 74th year he published his case; but grief for the loss of his liberty seems rather to have lengthened, than shortened his days. The history of this man is no less memorable than melancholy. When a cadet at Portsmouth, in 1672, he was seized by a press-gang belonging to the Royal James, at Fareham, but, claimed by his captain, he was discharged; unfortunately, as it happened for him, for if he had gone in that ship he had died gallantly, when she was blown up the following year. Bernardi lost his patron in 1673, and was thus reduced both in situation and constitution. He was wounded at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1674; and again in 1675, in parting two gentlemen who were fighting a duel. He lost an eye, was shot through the arm, and left for dead in the field, at the siege of Maestricht, in 1678. Finally, as a partizan of James II. he was apprehended in 1696, and accused of being concerned, with several others, in a plot to assassinate William III. and though sufficient evidence could not be brought to *prove* the fact, he was sentenced, and continued in prison by the express decrees of six successive parliaments, with five other

other persons, where he remained for more than forty years, surviving all the partners of his guilt and punishment. A circumstance without a precedent; and which induces us to suppose that his character must have been pre-eminently wicked, as four sovereigns and six parliaments continued their detestation of his person; and though they could not legally condemn, yet would never pardon him*.

ANTIQUARIES.

SIR HANS SLOANE, Bart. *profile in the "Literary "Magazine," 1790, Angus sc.*

SIR HANS SLOANE, *mez. G. Kneller p. 1736, Fisher sc. 1729*

SIR HANS SLOANE, *mez. T. Murray p. Faber sc. 1728.*

SIR HANS SLOANE, *in the print with Sir ISAAC NEWTON.*

Sir Hans Sloane, one of the greatest ornaments of the age in which he lived, was a Scotchman by descent, by birth an Irishman, and by education and residence an Englishman; in short, every nation might claim him as a general benefactor to science. Dissatisfied with such a knowledge of botany as he could obtain in the Physic Garden at Chelsea, and with that of anatomy and physic in London, he went to France, where he greatly improved himself in natural history; and afterwards, when in the suit of the imprudent Christopher Monk, duke of Albemarle, governor of Jamaica, he had a new field for investigation, in which he was so indefatigable in his researches, that he brought to England so many unknown species of plants, that even Ray himself wondered

* In Johnson's "Dissertation on the Epitaphs of Pope," are some pointed reflections on this very extraordinary exertion of *legislative power*, at the end of his criticism on the epitaph of Sir William Trumbul.

at seeing them: but however modern times may have increased this collection, Sir Hans's merit is by no means eclipsed. This great man practised as a physician in London, where his knowledge, attention, and benevolence, raised him to the height of his profession; and he even prescribed for his sovereigns, Ann, George I. and George II. Queen Caroline admired, and Frederic, Prince of Wales, and his consort, with others of the royal family, visited him, to be gratified with a sight of his collections. The College of Physicians elected him their president, and the Royal Society preferred him to their chair. Ray and Boyle, Radcliffe, Robinson, Sydenham, and Lister, with many others, were his friends. Respected, loved, and honoured at home; and the learned abroad corresponded with, and several of them even came to England in order to know him personally: besides, his conduct in France had gained the esteem of many eminent men. When he had attained the age of 80, he divested himself of all his important trusts, his presidencies of the College of Physicians, and the Royal Society, and his engagement at Christ's Hospital, in order to retire to Chelsea, where he entertained the learned, who flocked to him. Though he wished to be considered only as the private gentleman, freed from professional labours, yet even then, none went to consult him without receiving a prescription, whether rich or poor: indeed, his benevolence seemed as unbounded, as his mind was princely. Accepting the preference given to him in the will of William Courteen, Esq. he added his vast collection to his own; the conditions, however, made those curiosities a purchase rather than a present. Full of years, but infinitely more of great and good actions, he died, January 11, 1751, at the age of 90, though a spitting of blood

In

in his youth seemed to threaten an early death. His remains rest, by his own desire, in the same vault with those of his lady at Chelsea. Dr. Pierce, then bishop of Bangor, afterwards of Rochester, preached his funeral sermon. The Royal Academy in France had admitted him a member, and all the hospitals in London had elected him a governor; besides which, George I. created him a baronet, a distinction the more honourable, as being then for the first time conferred upon a physician. His collections, equally valuable and numerous, were such, that the nation may justly boast of possessing them: those he munificently bequeathed to his country, for 20,000*l.* only, to be paid to his family, a sum little, if any thing, more than the intrinsic value of the medals, coins, and ores of the precious metals. Of coins and medals there are 22,000; of books, 50,000; of other things, all excellent in their kind, an equal proportion!!! These formed the *original* fund of the British Museum. Posterity must venerate the memory of Sir Hans for the blessings received from the use of the Peruvian Bark, which he first prescribed and recommended. In person this great naturalist was tall and well-proportioned; and his features indicated ability and intelligence. The catalogue of his collection has been published, and his own works have also been given to the world. By Elizabeth, daughter of Alderman Langley, of London, whom he married in 1695, and buried in 1724, he had a son and daughter, who died infants; and Sarah and Elizabeth, who became his co-heirs, married to George Stanley, Esq. of Poulton, Hants, and Lord Cadogan.

WILLIAM STUKELEY, *in chiaro oscuro, E. Kirkhall sc.* 1723.

WILLIAM STUKELEY, *oval, large wig, neckcloth, mez. G. Kneller p.* 1721, *J. Smith sc.* 1721, *before he took orders, with his arms.*

WILLIAM STUKELEY, *a small medallion, with emblematic figures, the title to his "Itinerarium Curiosum,"* 1725, *fol.*

WILLIAM STUKELEY, *prefixed to the same book,* 1776.

WILLIAM STUKELEY, *in his robes, by Wills.*

Dr. Stukeley, a native of Holbeach in Lincolnshire, was a man of such various attainments, that it is difficult to depict him, and even the enumeration of his works would fill pages. He was learned in the languages of the Hebrews, the Greeks, the Romans, and well acquainted with the arts, sciences, and learning of those, and several other nations; indeed, he may be said to have long presided over science in Britain. Descended from an ancient and genteel family, he received every advantage of education at Holbeach, and at Bene't College, Cambridge. He practised as a physician at Boston, London, and Grantham; and his reputation, as such, was at the height, when he was prevailed upon to take holy orders: after which he became, successively, rector, of Somerby; All-Saints, Stamford; and St. George's, Hanover Square, London. He was one of the founders of the societies of Antiquaries, of Spalding, and of the Egyptian Society*; and was admitted into the Royal Society, which he greatly benefited: besides which, he was many years secretary to that of the Antiquaries, and senior Fellow and Censor of the College of Physicians. His thirst for knowledge induced him

* The Egyptian Society should be renewed; it was honoured with the names of many persons high in rank, and great in fame: at the head of these were the Duke of Montague and the late Earl of Sandwich.

to

to become a free-mason, under an idea that they retained some of the Eleusinian mysteries, and he was afterwards master of a lodge. He wrote excellently well as a divine, physician, historian, and antiquary, and even as a poet; and his knowledge of our British antiquities, has, perhaps, never been exceeded. He was a good botanist; skilful in, and well elucidated, ancient coins, of which he had a good collection. He drew well, understood mechanics*; and was so ingenious, that he cut a machine in wood, on the plan of the orrery, which showed the motions of the heavenly bodies, the course of the tides, &c. and a plan of Stonehenge, arranged on a common trencher: in short, his life was spent uniformly in gaining and communicating knowledge. He traced the footsteps of the Romans, as well as explored the temples of the Britons: his wonderful researches in the latter gained him the name of ARCH-DRUID. Noblemen of the highest rank vied with the most learned bodies of men in honouring and serving him; and piety, virtue, talents, learning, and industry, united to make Dr. Stukeley the wonder and admiration of several reigns. Returning from his neat retirement at Kentish-town to his house in Queen Square, February 27, 1765, he reposed on a couch, as he was accustomed, while his housekeeper read to him, who left the room for a short time. On her return he said to her, with a smiling and serene countenance: "Sally, an accident has happened since you have been absent." "Pray, "what is it, Sir?" "No less than a stroke of "the palsy." "I hope not, Sir." Observing that she was in tears, he said, "Nay, do not weep; "do not trouble yourself, but get some help to

* He invented an excellent method of repairing the sinking pile of Westminster Bridge, by which he effected what the ablest artificers had failed in.

carry

" carry me up stairs, for I shall never come " down again but on men's shoulders." It so happened; for though he lay till March 3, he never spoke again, but remained tranquil. Dr. Stukeley attained his 78th year; a great age for one who had, in his youth, been threatened with death, by the violence of the gout, which he eradicated by temperance and exercise. On the ninth of the same month his remains were conveyed, in a private manner, to the cemetery of Eastham, Essex, where they were deposited in a spot he had shown, when on a visit to the vicar, his ingenious friend, the Rev. Joseph Simms; and the turf was laid plain over the grave, that it should not be exactly known where so much excellence reposed. Dr. Stukeley married Frances, daughter of Robert Williamson, of Allington, near Grantham, Gent. in 1728, a lady of good family and fortune, who died in 1737. In the following year he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. Gale, dean of York, and sister to his intimate friends and fellow antiquaries, Roger and Samuel Gale, Esquires. By the latter alliance he had no issue; but by the former, three daughters, one of whom married to Richard Fleming, Esq. an eminent solicitor, the Doctor's executor: the second, the Rev. Thomas Fairchild, rector of Pitsey, Essex; and the third died when a child. So that with Dr. Stukeley the male line of his father, John Stukeley, descended from the Stukeleys, of Great Stukeley, near Huntingdon, became extinct. The Doctor was of still greater descent, maternally; for his mother, Frances, the daughter of Robert Buleyn, of Weston in Lincolnshire, was of the same family as Queen Ann Buleyn. A friend placed the following inscrip-

tion over the door of Dr. Stukeley's villa at Kentish Town.

" Me dulcis saturet quies;
" Obscuro positus loco
" Leni perfruar otio
" Chyndonax* Druida.

" O may this rural solitude receive,
" And contemplation all its pleasures give
" The Druid priest."

There is a large medallion of the Doctor, which was cast after his death, adorned as a druid with oak leaves, and inscribed, REV. GUL. STUKELEY, M.D. S.R. et A.S. exergue, æt. 54; reverse, a view of Stonehenge, OB. MAR, 4, 1765, ÆT 84, by mistake for 78. Dr. James Parsons, his intimate friend in the decline of life, had a fine miniature, which greatly resembled him: it came to his widow.

ROGER GALE, *in Harding's "British Catal."*

Roger Gale, Esq. F.R. and A.S.S. of Scruton in Yorkshire, son of the justly celebrated Dr. Thomas Gale, dean of York, was a member of parliament for Northallerton, Yorkshire, in 1708 and 1710; first a commissioner of the stamp duties,

* Alluding to an urn of glass, so inscribed in *France*, which he was firmly persuaded contained the ashes of an arch druid of that name, (whose portrait forms the frontispiece to *Stonehenge*,) though the *French* antiquaries, in general, considered it as a forgery; but Mr. *Tutet* had a manuscript vindication of it by some learned *French* antiquary, consisting of forty-three pages in small 4to*. Mr. Pegge, who seemed to inherit the antiquarian lore and research of Dr. Stukeley, thus writes of him in his coins of Cunobelin:—" The Doctor, I am sensible, has his admirers, but I confess I am not one " of that number, as not being fond of wildness and enthusiasm upon any " subject." Mr. Gray, mentioning several persons with him, whilst writing in the reading-room at the Museum, says:—" The third person writes for " the Emperor of Germany or Dr. Pocock, for he speaks the worst Eng- " lish I ever heard; and fourthly, Dr. Stukeley, who writes for himself, " the very worst person he could write for." See " Mason's Life of Gray," 4to. p. 275.

* See the Sale Catalogue of his books, in February, 1786, Lot 343; it is now in Mr. Bindley's library.

and

ROGER GALE

From the Public Library Cambridge

Publd 1 May 1799 by Edwd Harding 98 Pall Mall

and finally of the excise. Fond of literary pursuits, and very conversant in them, the Royal Society elected him their treasurer; and, upon the institution of the Society of Antiquaries, he became one of its members, and afterwards one of the vice-presidents; offices he justly merited, for he was a very learned man, as is evinced by his writings, which are the "Registrum "Honoris de Richmond," 1722, fol. and his father's Comment on Antoninus's Itinerary, 1709, 4to.; "A Discourse on the four Roman Ways in Britain," printed in Vol. VI. of "Leland's Itine-"rary," and "Remarks on a Roman Inscription found at Lanchester," in the "Philosophical Trans-"actions," Number 357. Mr. Gale died June 25, 1744, aged 72, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Roger Gale, Esq. in his estates; but he ordered, by his will, that his collections should be sold by auction, except his coins and his manuscripts, which he gave to Trinity College, where he had been a Fellow. Samuel Gale, Esq. F.A.S. who wrote the "Antiquities of Winchester," was his brother: worthy sons of a learned father. There are many detached communications made by the elder brother to several learned men, which are mentioned in the "Biographical Dic-"tionary."

GEORGE HOLMES, F.R. and A.S. *oval frame, fol. R. V. Bleek p. Vertue sc.*

George Holmes, Gent. was barrack-master, and deputy-keeper of the Tower records, which latter place he held for sixty years. He had been F.R.S. and was one of the original members of the Antiquarian Society after they had received their charter. The Earl of Halifax, president of the committee of the House of Peers, employed him to methodize the records, in consequence of the

high ideas entertained of his singular abilities and industry. For this laborious undertaking he had a salary of 120*0l.* till his death, which happened February 16, 1748–9, in his 87th year; and he was buried in the Tower chapel. To Mr. Holmes we are indebted for the first seventeen volumes of Rymer's "Fœdera," published in 1727; and in Strype's London there is a *fac simile* of an ancient inscription over the little door, next to the cloister, in the Temple church. This inscription was in a half circle, the letter, Anglo Saxon capitals. The purport of it was, that Heraclius, the patriarch of the church of the Holy Resurrection in Jerusalem, had dedicated the church to the Blessed Virgin, with an indulgence of forty days pardon to such who went thither yearly, according to the prescribed penance. This stone was destroyed in 1695, by ignorant workmen. Mr. Holmes, a native of Skipton, in Craven, Yorkshire, descended from very poor parents, married the daughter of Mr. Marshall, a sword-cutler in Fleet-street, London, a man of extensive business. Mrs. Holmes, surviving him, had 200*l.* given her by the government, for her husband's manuscripts relative to the records, which were deposited, and remaining in his office. They had a son, Mr. George Holmes, who was in the ordnance office, and elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, February 7, 1721; but died at the age of 25, probably a great loss to the learned world. The father having no remaining issue, his fine collection of books, prints, coins, &c. were sold by auction in 1749. The Society of Antiquaries were at the expence of engraving the portrait here mentioned, with this inscription under it:—"Vera effigies GEORGII "HOLMES generosi R.S.S. et tabularii publici in "Turre LONDINENSI vicecustodis; quo munere "annos

" annos circiter LX. summa fide et diligentia per
" functus XIV. kalend. Mart. A.D. MDCCXLVIII.
" ætatis suæ LXXXVII. fato demum concessit.
" In fratris sui erga se meritorum testimonium
" hanc tabulam SOCIETAS ANTIQUARIORUM Londini
" cujus commod semper promovit sumptu suo
" æri incidendam curavit MDCCXLIX." He well deserved this distinction, for no man ever was more able or more willing to serve all who applied to him; even in his office he had a pleasure in directing those who came to consult him in their researches: this, Brown Willis; Dr. Tovey, principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford; Dr. Richardson, editor of "Godwin de presulibus;" acknowledge, and very many others knew, by experience, to be true. He was particularly conversant in English history.

HENRY GALE, *oval, arms, mez. I. Whood p.* 1742. *J. Faber sc.*

Henry Gale, Esq. a gentleman of very considerable estate, in and near Taunton Deane, Somersetshire, and not distantly related to Dr. Gale, dean of Durham, was brought up to the law, but declined practising: his principal pursuit, like that of the dean and his son, was the study of antiquities, a study that then began to be highly esteemed by the learned in England. Mr. Gale had, besides, a taste for polemical divinity; and attacked Dr. Wall upon his Treatise respecting Infant Baptism. He had chambers in the King's Bench Walk in the Inner Temple, where he resided when he came to town. He died in 1742, according to Bromley; but I do not find his death mentioned in that year, in the "Gentleman's "Magazine."

CROMWELL MORTIMER, *sitting at a table, on which is an owl, two portraits in the back-ground of Cromwell and Mortimer, (lines from Pope,) Rigau sculp.*

Cromwell Mortimer, M.D. was the third, but second surviving son of John Mortimer, Esq. F.R.S. author of "The whole Art of Husbandry," published in 8vo. 1708 and 1765. His father had three wives, Dorothy, daughter of Richard Cromwell, once Protector of these kingdoms, who died at the age of twenty, May 14, 1681, in childbed; Blanch, daughter of Sir James Tibbets, Knt. surveyor of the navy; and surviving her, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Saunders, of Derbyshire, Esq. All his children were by the second marriage; but in remembrance of his first alliance, our physician received the baptismal name of Cromwell. The Mortimers were a family as celebrated for their good sense, as they were memorable for their love of expensive experiments in the sciences. Cromwell's father, originally a merchant on Tower Hill, might, had he continued there, have gained as much as his father and grandfather, both named Mark, had lost by the inundation upon their estates in Somersetshire; but hating the tame track of trade, he launched into all the reveries of experiment in husbandry. He, however, left his estate of Toppinghall, in Hatfield-Peverell, Essex, to Samuel, a counsellor, his eldest son, at his death. Cromwell, Fellow of the College of Physicians, had his father's propensity, but chose a greater range of science, and was elected secretary to the Royal Society; to whose volumes he gave many curious papers. On the 21st of March, 1734, he was admitted a member of the Society

Society of Antiquaries; and became a member, and regular correspondent of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding in Lincolnshire: Mr. Johnson, the founder, sent him the history of the origin of the society, and many curious particulars of the Society of Antiquaries, which were intended to have been published. Cromwell obtained his brother's estate at Topping-Hall, Morant says, by purchase from his brother, but according to Mr. Bowyer, by devise: I should suppose the former to be correct. Dying at that seat, January 7, 1752, he was, says the author of Bowyer's Life, buried in the parish church, where there is an epitaph; which, however, is not given by Morant, nor in the 8vo. subsequent History of Essex. His son, Hans Mortimer, Esq. of that place, conveyed the seat to the late Earl of Abercorn, of *upright memory*, where he did the *queen the honour to entertain* Her Majesty, when she came to make the British monarch and his subjects happy. Mr. Hans Mortimer afterwards had a seat at Cawldthorp, near Burton upon Trent; but what particular reason the wag had, who pourtrayed the physician with an owl before, and old Noll behind him, I have not discovered. He might, as a physician, a philosopher, and an antiquary, be allowed to look very grave; but he seems to have nothing of a Cromwell but the name. There is a curious letter of his in the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ;" and the index to Willoughby's plates of fishes was compiled by him. His letter, dated Dartmouth-street, Westminster, 1744, and circulated, seems to partake of the coxcomb and the quack: it gives us but a poor opinion of his wealth at that time; as a curious relick it is deservedly printed in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for November, 1779.

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A. *own hair, 4to. M. Burghers sc.*

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A. *two plates, 1723 and 1729, 4to. P. Tillemans p. Vertue sc.*

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A. *8vo. Vertue sc.*

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A. *whole length, 8vo. Vertue sc.*

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A. *4to. mez.*

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A. *a small oval, in the title-page to the Catalogue to his Library.*

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A. *small square, Parr sc.*

This most diligent of antiquaries, was born at Littlefield Green in the parish of White Waltham, Berks, where his father, George Hearne, was parish-clerk, and resided in the vicarage-house. The elder Hearne was more intelligent than the class of country *Amens* generally are, and taught the village school; and paid no rent, provided he instructed eight boys in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Latin grammar. The germ of research lay concealed in the parent, who never had an opportunity of exploring the dust of antiquity like his son; but I am inclined to think, that young Hearne received the first bias for this particular study under his parental roof. Thomas was sent as an assistant in the kitchen of the learned and pious Francis Cherry, Esq. but the youth was by no means formed to shine in this department of *taste;* consequently he became the ridicule of his party-coloured brethren, as one ungain in his person, clownish in his manners, with his "nose always in a book." Complaints were frequently made that Hearne would not even clean the knives. Mr. Cherry, whose kindness would not suffer him to dismiss any servant without examining into the whole of his conduct, found, on enquiry, that this scrub of his kitchen possessed a mind far above his station; upon which

which he boarded him at his father's, and paid for his education at Bray, three long miles from Waltham. His improvement was very rapid; and Mr. Cherry, greatly pleased at the recommendation of the learned Mr. Dodwell, received the youth again to his own house, not as a servant, but as one he patronized. When seventeen years of age, this worthy man entered him at Edmund-Hall, Oxford, where his diligence was wonderful; and he was even then able to collate Greek manuscripts. Vulgar, unsocial, and vehement in tory principles, he abhorred all who supported the line of Brunswick; and he grew much sourer after losing his place in the Bodleian library, on account of the virulence both of his religious and political tenets. He afterwards lived, and was known only to a few, though ridiculed by many: yet, the scholar, the historian, and the antiquary, are much indebted to Hearne, who might be said to have no relations but manuscripts; no acquaintance but dusty parchments; nor progeny, but edited fragments of antiquity. After a life of labour, care, and perplexity, from intense application and illiberal manners, he died at Edmund-Hall, June 10, 1735, aged 57; and was attended by a Roman Catholic priest, who gained admission to him, after his refusal of a nonjuring clergyman. His remains were deposited in the cemetery of St. Peter's in the East, in Oxford, where they are protected by a low-raised tomb, repaired in 1754 by Richard Rawlinson, LL.D. R. and A.S.S. a fellow labourer in antiquities. The epitaph has Deut. xxxii. verse 7, and refers to Job viii. verses 8, 9, and 10*. It was generally

* The original inscription was designed only to have had, "ENQUIRE, I "PRAY THEE," as a conclusion to his fame, date of his death and age; but the stone-cutter having put the whole, the executor had the stone turned. Dr. Rawlinson saw the reverse brought to light, when it was repaired, and exulted in restoring it entire to public notice.

thought

thought he had been poor, for his religion and politics prevented his receiving universtiy emolument: however, by his industry, aided by moderation and frugality, he gained much more than he wanted, and left a considerable sum of money behind him. But his best treasure was his manuscripts, which he bequeathed to Dr. William Bedford, who sold them to Dr. Rawlinson: they then came into the hands of Moore Chester Hall, Esq. of Wickford, Essex, and, at his death, were the property of his widows, but since that period no traces can be discovered of them. This singular man, I believe, never had the curiosity to visit London. He wrote his own life, which is printed with Leland's and Wood's, and Parr has given it in a small pamphlet, with verses from the Dunciad, on the four sides of his portrait; yet the note on the lines disclaims Pope's intending it for him. I have a good copy of Vertue's print by R. Hancock, but without the name; a print, I believe, never sold. The satirical print by Vertue, of Antiquary Hall, representing Tom Hearne, Humphry Wanley, —— Whiteside, and James West, is well known. There is also a wood cut, with a Roman and antique inscription on stones: it is a kind of caricature; beneath it, in manuscript, are the well-known lines:

P—x on't, quoth Time to Thomas Hearne,
Whatever I forget you learn.
D——n it, quoth Hearne, in furious fret,
Whate'er I learn you soon forget*.

His person was well described by Mr. Cherry's daughter, the late *extraordinary* Mrs. Berkley, who was as great a curiosity as even Hearne himself.—

* Mr. Granger notices a ridiculous print of him, which was engraved at Oxford, and only six, it is said, were worked off. He is represented between two printers, at a public house, where the floor is paved with sheeps' bones, mistaken by him for a Roman pavement: he adds also, the circumstance is noticed in the Oxford "Sausage," but I do not observe it in that collection.

self.—"Of all the lumber-headed, stupid-looking "beings, he had the most stupid appearance, not "only in his countenance, (generally the index "of the mind,) but in his every limb. No neck; "his head looking as if he was peeping out of a "sack of corn; his arms short and clumsy, re- "markably ill placed on his body; his legs ditto, "as, I think, is evidently seen in a print which "my mother had of him. In short, I have won- "dered that such a looking being should have "been admitted (as a servant) into a genteel "family."

RICHARD GRAVES, *pointing to an ancient deed, fol. Vertue sc.**

Richard Graves, Esq. of Mickleton in the county of Gloucester, was a great admirer of antiquity; and though it does not appear that he ever published himself, yet he contributed much to the labours of those who did, particularly Hearne, of congenial mind, who, in the preface to his "Johan de Freckelowe," informs the reader, that "his *egregious* friend, Richard Graves, of "Mickleton, died, to his (Hearne's) great regret, "and after a short illnes, 18th September, 1729, "aged 53." Mr. Graves was well acquainted with the antiquities of England; and a great number of his papers relative to the history of Worcestershire, were given by his son to James West, Esq. which are now in the possession of the Marquis of Lansdown: this son was author of the "Festoon," a poetical work, which contains a copy of verses, written in 1740, addressed to Morgan Graves, Esq. on the improvement of his garden at Mickleton, the family estate.

* The copperplates of this gentleman, another Richard, and John, were communicated to Dr. Nash by the present worthy representative of this ancient family, for his History of Worcestershire, where their portraits are severally inserted; they having connexions with that county, and occasionally made it their residence.

THOMAS

THOMAS SADLER, *profile, motto,* "Nil conscire "sibi," *4to. A. Pond sc. ad vivum,* 1739.

Thomas Sadler, Esq. the antiquary, was the grandson of John Sadler, Esq. a master in chancery during the Usurpation; the Protector, Oliver, valued him so highly, that he offered to give him the chief justiceship of the province of Munster in Ireland, with a salary of 1000*l.* per annum, which he refused. His grandmother was of the family of Trenchard, who disliked Charles II. as much as the Sadlers had Charles I. This gentleman's father was a second son, bred to his father's profession in Lincoln's Inn, and showed an equal ardour against the court. Lord Russell and the Duke of Monmouth admitted him into their confidence; but it is probable his politics injured his interest, for, in the decline of life, he suffered much inconvenience in his fortunes. That which had been his amusement became the means of lessening his pecuniary embarrassments. Sir Peter Lely, who was his intimate friend, gave him instructions, and he made a great proficiency in painting: besides, he amused himself in taking miniatures; and at length employed himself for money, as he before had done merely for pleasure: he even ventured to paint portraits. One of the latter, representing John Bunyan, has been given to the public in mezzotinto. This is Lord Orford's relation; but Granger's notes say, that Mr. Sadler was educated at the expence of Dr. Sydenham; and that he was many years domestic steward to the Earl of Salisbury, in whose house he practised the art. To reconcile these different accounts, I imagine that he must have practised painting during his intimate acquaintance with Lely; that he attached himself to Lord Russell

and

and the Duke of Monmouth, and they being cut off, he found it necessary to leave the law. Dr. Sydenham, to favour a young, ingenious, unfortunate man, advised him to pursue the bent of his taste, and supported him for some time, to effect it; he then went into the noble family of Cecil, and afterwards painted professionally: but the time of his death does not appear to be noticed by any writer. Thomas Sadler, Esq. the antiquary, his son, deputy-clerk of the pells under Sir Edward Walpole, also distinguished himself as a person of taste; made drawings; and formed a fine collection of agates, shells, &c. which were sold at his death, January 3, 1754. Mr. Granger supposed the print represented the father, but the date evidently proves that it must be the son's portrait.

NATHANIEL OLDHAM, *wh: length, with a gun, mez. G. Highmore p. J. Faber sc. Granger says, the proofs of this print, without the inscription, have been sold for Lord Craven.*

Nathaniel Oldham, Esq. of Ealing in Middlesex, the son of a dissenting minister, obtained a very considerable fortune from a relation, which he spent in the utmost frivolity, but chiefly in purchasing all sorts of curiosities; though, having little or no taste, his collection was a set of whimsical gimcracks, more than an assemblage of rarities deserving the attention of men of science. This folly ruined him; and he perceived his error when too late to amend it. He had entertained the singular idea of commencing the sale of toys, with a label over his door, "Oldham's last Shift;" but an unrelenting creditor sent him to the King's Bench prison, where, I suppose, he died a melancholy example of a misapplication of talents.

HUMPHRY

HUMPHRY WANLEY, *oval, his own hair, neck-cloth, mez. T. Hill p.* 1717, *J. Smith sc.* 1718.

Humphry Wanley, F.R. and A.S.S. son of the Rev. Nathaniel Wanley, vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, who wrote "Microcosmos, or, the "Wonders of the little World," was born March 21, 1671–2, and placed in some mechanical business; but this situation, if not neglected, was at least disliked. All the time he could command was employed in searching for, and reading ancient manuscripts, which by copying and imitating, he acquired a particular facility in judging of their authenticity and dates. Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, much pleased with so extraordinary a taste in so young a person, sent him to Edmund-Hall, Oxford, where he was enabled to assist Dr. Mills, the principal, in his collations of the New Testament, who was much hurt at parting with so promising a genius. He knew but little Latin or Greek when he came to Oxford, and Dr. Mills meant to take him particularly under his care. He removed to University College by the advice of Dr. Charlet, but left the university without a degree; and was introduced, by the pious Mr. Nelson, to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, in hopes of obtaining him the place of their librarian. But Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, was at that time in great want of a person capable of arranging his very valuable collection of manuscripts and books, a place Hearne had declined, when, fortunately, his lordship heard of Wanley, whom he retained; and no man ever gave greater satisfaction: insomuch that Lord Harley, his lordship's eldest son and successor, allowed him a pension, and continued him in his situation of librarian till his death.

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He was, in general, very faithful to his patrons; but Humphry sometimes had a selfish fit. He was in the habit of procuring scarce articles for the library. One day he went to his lordship's town-house, where several cabinet ministers were assembled, in consequence, he was desired to wait a few minutes, when he would be admitted. The weather was cold, and Wanley fretted. He meditated about the price he should ask for his rarity; and determined, through vexation, to increase the sum. At length the peers departed, and he was sent for. "I have a most rare article, my "lord, but it is far too dear: it is the property "of a widow, who has two daughters: they have "seen far better days: she would scarce permit "me to bring it, though I left a promissory note "for the 100*l.* she demanded in case I did not "return it." "A hundred pounds, Wanley! that "is a great sum for so small a thing." "It is, "my lord; but you have so often asked me to "get it, that I thought I could not do less than "show it your lordship, particularly as it is quite "perfect, and is the only copy known." "It is "a large sum, but, however, I must have it; give "me pen, ink, and paper." A draft was drawn for 100*l.* but his lordship, in presenting it, said, "Now, Wanley, perhaps you purchased this at "some book-stall."—Humphry expressed a seeming surprise, shrugged up his shoulders, and left the book with the peer for what he really did purchase it at a book-stall, *sixpence**. The librarian was a wonderful man, and deserved all he gained, for his knowledge was acquired by intense application. When only twenty-three years of age he had compiled the Coventry and War-

* The Rev. Charles Newling told me this anecdote; he had it from his maternal uncle, the antiquary Clarke, who wrote upon coins, to whom Wanley, with much humour, related it.

wick

wick catalogues; and Archbishop Tenison received him, through the recommendation of Dr. Charlet, to superintend the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth. The incomparable catalogue of Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman manuscripts, preserved in public and private libraries in England, which accompanies Dr. Hicks's Thesaurus, was compiled by Wanley; who arranged the ingenious plan for directing the enquiries and pursuits of the Society of Antiquaries, consisting of desiderata in various branches of antiquities: and he had the principal share in compiling the Harleian catalogue of manuscripts, published in 2 vols. folio, 1759: but Mr. Casley, keeper of the Cottonian library; and Mr. Hooker, deputy-keeper of the records in the Tower; completed it. Wanley died, July 6, 1726, in his 55th year, and was buried in the church of St. Mary le Bonne, under a flat stone. Had poor Wanley lived to be an aged man, it is difficult to say how much we should have been indebted to him; for when admitted to the Bodleian Library he made many extracts from the manuscripts; and promised a supplement to Hyde's catalogue of the printed books, which Hearne completed, and Robert Fisher, B.M. published in 1738. He intended, besides, to have written a treatise on the various characters of manuscripts, with specimens to correct Mabillon's, corrupted by the conceits of the engraver. Mr. Bagford says, he entertained a design to print the Scriptures in the Anglo-Saxon language; and we know his unwearied industry, which he proved by his travels over England to procure the catalogue of the manuscripts subjoined to Hicks's Thesaurus, above mentioned. Let us then forget the foibles in the character of this extraordinary man, and his now

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and then talking upon points he did not understand, and his habitual pomposity*. There is an original portrait of him in the Bodleian library; and another, half-length, sitting, by Dahl, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries.

JOHN DART, *prefixed to his "History of West-minster Abbey," 1725, fol. mez. J. Faber sc.*

The Rev. John Dart, a most voluminous author, was bred an attorney, but left that profession for the church, to which he afterwards proved a disgrace. He published an edition of Chaucer, soon superseded by Urry's; and he is supposed to have translated Tibullus, a work occasionally noticed by Dr. Grainger, in the elegant translation he made of that author. If he was careless as a translator and publisher, he was still more so as an antiquary; though it is evident, that if he had taken time and pains, he was very competent to have excelled. His "History of Westminster Abbey," in two vols. folio, with engravings, and that of "Canterbury Cathedral," only want accuracy to make them incomparable works. Had he possessed the patience of Willis, or Willis his taste, they would have been excellent. Honest Gosling, in his Walk round Canterbury, says:—"Mr. Dart came "to see our cathedral, and did see it, most cer-"tainly; but it is one thing to see, and another "to observe." These works sold for less than the engravings were worth. But I suppose him

* In Wanley's Harleian Journal, preserved in the library of the Marquis of Lansdown, there are some curious entries, illustrative of his DIGNITY. The journal begins in March, 1714-15, and is regularly continued till within a fortnight of his death. In Nichols's "Life of Bowyer" there are some extracts from it, which show us the mock heroic of this recondite librarian. Pope delighted to mimic his and some others' oddities, which he did very exactly: the company were convulsed with laughter, but the poet had not a muscle displaced.

to have died before the printing of the History of Canterbury Cathedral, in 1726, as it was sold by J. Cole, engraver, at the Crown in Great Kirby-street, Hatton Garden; John Hoddle, engraver, in Bridewell Precinct, near Fleet-bridge; and two other persons, who, I suppose, were booksellers. I am the more inclined to think that he died before its publication, because Cole dedicates it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, without mentioning a word of the author, though his name, as such, is in the title-page. Mr. Dart held the living of Yately in Hampshire.

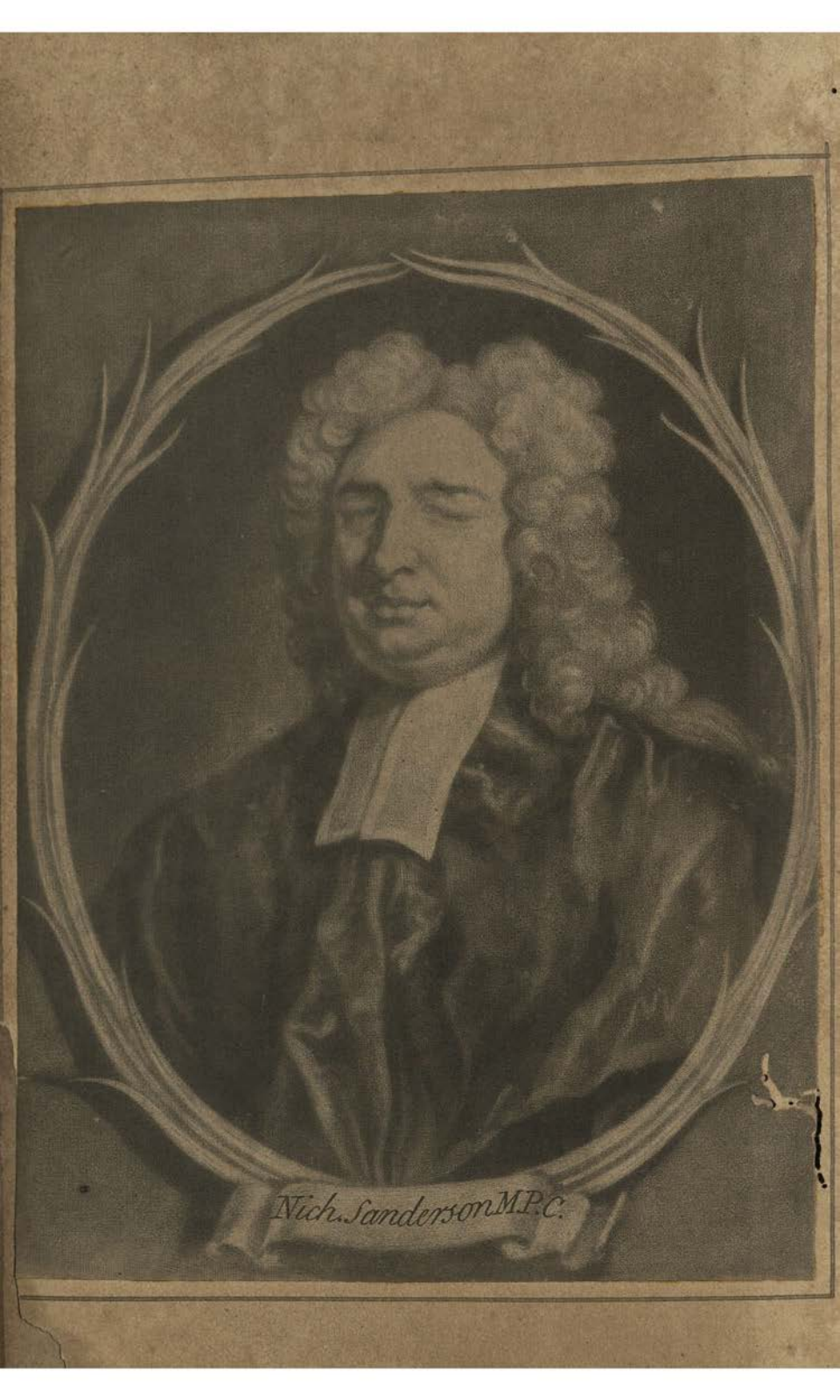
RUBEN HORSALL, *in Stukeley's "Abury."*

This honest *Amen*, of Abury, or Aubery, in Wilts, so much attracted the notice of Dr. Stukeley, that he has consecrated his fame and his features, grouped with urns, in a wood-cut, as an oval tail-piece, in his "Abury, a Temple of the British Druids." Horsall, the humble antiquary, was a shoemaker, and died January, 1727–8, aged 77, and was succeeded in his trade and situation by his son. The drawing is supposed to have been made by Dr. Stukeley; and the date is July 29, 1722.

MATHEMATICIANS.

ABRAHAM DE MOIVRE, *wig, neckcloth, mez. J. Higham p.* 1736, *Faber sc.*

Mons. De Moivre was born at Vitri in Champagne, in May, 1667, and fled to England at the revocation of the Edict of Nantz in 1685, to profess the religion of his fathers in security, where he taught mathematics as he had studied the theory


Nich. Sanderson M.P.C.

theory in France: but reading Newton's Principia Mathematica, he became conscious of his want of skill in a science of which he thought himself master. But unwearied diligence enabled him to conquer every difficulty; and he at length attained the high office of umpire between Newton and Leibnitz, to which he was appointed by the Royal Society of London, as one of their most learned members, and of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. De Moivre appears to have preferred his adopted, to his native country. To France he sent no memoir; but his papers, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," were numerous. He died at London, in November, 1754; and had published several works, as "Miscellanea Analytica de seriebus et quadraturis, &c. 1730, 4to. but his "Doctrine of Chances," so useful to gamesters, has passed through many editions; and his "Treatise of Annuities," dedicated to Lord Carpenter, has reached the third, and is a useful book to those who wish to sink a sum to improve a small income. Pope knew and noticed this distinguished foreigner:

"Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line."

NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, *gown and band, holding a sphere, Vr. Bank p.* 1719. *J. Faber sc.*

NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, *4to. Vr. Bank pinx.* 1719, *Vr. Gucht sc.*

NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, *4to. C. Mosley sc.*

NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, *mez. Vr. Bank p. G. White sculp.*

NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, *in the print with Sir ISAAC NEWTON, &c. in Bromley's Catal.* Per. vii. Class 7.

Nicholas Saunderson, LL.D. and F.R.S. one of the greatest ornaments of his time, was a native

tive of Thurlston in Yorkshire, where he was born, in January, 1682. His father, an exciseman, had a small estate, together with a very large family. Nicholas, his son, lost his sight when only one year old, and even his eyes, which came away by abscesses, and he had not the smallest recollection either of light or colours; yet he learned the Greek and Latin languages at Penniston School, and became a great admirer of the classics, particularly Cicero, Virgil, and Horace: besides which, he well understood Euclid, Archimedes, and Diophantes, in the original Greek. His father instructed him in figures; and his strong mind, ever active, enabled him, by dint of memory, to make long calculations. Richard West, Esq. of Underbank, and Dr. Nettleton, admiring the youth, taught him what they well understood, the elements of mathematics; but he soon soared above their instruction, and from a pupil, became qualified to be a tutor. At Attercliffe, a private seminary near Sheffield, he might have learned logic and metaphysics; but his taste not leading him that way, and little else being taught there, he left it. His father no longer able to support him, and his friends equally unable to maintain him at Cambridge, he determined to go there, not as a scholar, but as a teacher. Accordingly, in 1707, being twenty-five years of age, he went to that university, with Mr. Joshua Dunn, who placed him in his own rooms at Christ's College, where he was a fellow-commoner. The very circumstance of this case excited the attention, the surprise, and, indeed, the astonishment of all. As the mathematical chair was then filled by Whiston with great reputation, and the science extremely well understood, there seemed no hope of his success. However, compassion pleaded strongly for so wonderful a man, and the college library

was

was opened to him. The professor goodnaturedly permitted pupils to attend his lectures. He lectured from Newton's works; and well explained optics, light, colours, theory of visions, effect of glasses, phænomena of the rainbow, &c. by the knowledge of lines on geometrical principles. On Whiston's resignation he succeeded to the Lucasian professorship; to qualify him for which, the university made an application, through their chancellor, to Queen Ann, for giving him the degree of Master of Arts. If he had surprised Cambridge by his knowledge of mathematics, he astonished them by his inauguration-speech, which was truly Ciceronian, and admirably well delivered. When George II. visited the university he was introduced to him in the senate-house, by the king's express desire, and by royal favour received the degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Saunderson died April 19, 1739, of a mortification in his foot, owing to a general scorbutic humour, which his sedentary life had produced, though he was, by constitution, naturally strong and healthy, and of a large make; but he had become an unwieldy valetudinarian. He was buried, by his own desire, at Boxworth in Cambridgeshire. Never was there a more wonderful instance of the power of mind. All the philosophers of the age admired, and lived in friendship with him. He always expressed the utmost reverence for Newton; acknowledging, that if they varied in opinion, he always found Sir Isaac right upon a full investigation: yet he rather inclined to Halley in a disbelief, than coincided with Newton in a conviction, of the truth of revelation. When he received an intimation that his death approached, he seemed absorbed in thought, but soon resumed his cheerful vivacity; and ordered the sacrament to be prepared, but a

delirium prevented its being administered. Did he affect, as some great wits have done, a superiority of mind, in not believing with the multitude? or did death urge him to the truth? It has done so in many instances. As a *companion* he was courted, but his disposition prevented his having many friends. Witty, but wilful; cheerful, but sarcastic and vehement; he excited but little esteem. He reverenced truth, like Johnson; and was strictly honest and prudent. He married the daughter of the Rev. William Dickons, and had issue, a son and daughter. After their nuptials he took a house in Cambridge, where he resided till his death. His manuscript elements of algebra, left perfect, were published by subscription, at Cambridge, in two vols. 4to. 1740. Let us adore the greatness and goodness of God, who grants such wonderful attainments to his creatures, when, by the privation of the organs of sight, it would seem impossible. His hearing and feeling were exquisite: he even perceived the passing cloud; and knew, in a calm, when he passed a tree, by the air. He played well upon the flute, and was so perfectly acquainted with music, that he could distinguish to the fifth part of a note. He knew the size of a room by sound, and the distance he was from the wall; and if he had once walked over a pavement in a court or piazza which reflected sounds, he knew, when he went again, the exact place he was in. The nicety of his touch was so great, that the least inequality was discernible to him, so that he detected spurious medals, which might escape the eye: but he could not tell the difference of coloured cloths, silks, or other materials, by the touch; nor did he believe that the man of Maestricht could. His memory was so tenacious, that he remembered any person he had ever conversed

versed with, if he met them again, by the voice. Saunderson was a prodigy; but he was not a desirable companion, as he wanted that amiableness of character, without which no one can be beloved, though he may be admired.

JAMES HODGSON, *left-hand on a sphere, mez. T. Gibson p. G. White sc.*

JAMES HODGSON, *8vo. G. White sc.*

Mr. James Hodgson, mathematical teacher at Christ's Hospital for forty-eight years, was a Fellow of the Royal Society just half a century; and died June 25, 1755, aged 79. He was, undoubtedly, a writer, but I have never seen his works, which, it may be presumed, were all on the subject of the mathematics.

ABRAHAM SHARP, *rare, fol. G. Vertue sculp.* 1744.

Mr. Sharp's ancestors resided at Little Horton in Yorkshire, and he was son of Mr. John Sharpe, of that place, by Mary Clarkson: his elder brother, Thomas Sharp, M.A. died an incumbent at Leeds, in 1693; and they were related to Dr. Sharp, archbishop of York. Few men have attained so great an age, for he lived to be 91, and died in August, 1742; but was superannuated three or four years before his death. Mr. Sharp was in high estimation, as a mathematician, with Flamsteed, and even with Newton: like the latter he lived a bachelor; and he was very amiable in private life, as well as pious, charitable, and humane. Mr. Thoresby, who often mentions him, had a declining dial for his library window, made by Sharp; and in his collection of books was Mr.

Hunt's "Clavis Stereometriæ," with certain problems performed by this gentleman: his brother, the clergyman, had much of his taste. Mr. Thoresby possessed a large and curious telescope, the tube of which was turned, and the glasses ground by him. Abraham Sharp's Mathematical Tables were published, and one of his editors called him "The incomparable Mr. Sharp:" adding, that "his tables are sufficient to represent the "circumference of the globe of the earth so truly, "as not to err the breadth of a grain of sand in "the whole!" He was a man of very peculiar habits. An apartment adjoining his "calculation-"room" had an aperture between a window and a cupboard, which might be opened without noise, and there a servant placed food and liquor. When the mathematician felt hunger or thirst he opened *his side*, and took what he wanted; but after breakfasting, his dinner and the supper often remained untouched. He had four or five rooms in his house which he kept for different purposes, and into these no servant dared enter. He admitted no visitors but a mathematical gentleman from Bradford, and an ingenious physician, and was frequently denied to them: they gave the sign of approach, by rubbing a stone against a certain part of the house where they could be heard by him; and if he wished it, he permitted their entrance. Though of an archiepiscopal family, he was a dissenter. On Sundays he went to a meeting-house at Bradford, where he distributed his halfpence: having plenty of these, he suffered them singly to be taken out of his hand, which he held behind him, so that he neither saw, nor asked the persons receiving any questions. In person he was of the middle stature, very thin; and seemed always of a weakly constitution.

CHARLES

CHARLES LEADBETTER, *oval frame, 4to. H. Roberts sc.* 1734.

CHARLES LEADBETTER, *in an oval, æt. 36, scarce,* 1717.

Mr. Charles Leadbetter was a teacher of the mathematics and dialling in London, but whether he wrote upon these subjects I am not certain. Bromley says he died in 1744; yet I do not find his name in any obituary of that year.

TYCHO WING, *in a cap, holding a sphere, mez. Vr. Bank p.* 1736, *G. White sc.*

Tycho Wing was undoubtedly the son of the astrologer Vincent Wing, whose life Gadbury wrote, and whose name still lives, and may it long live, in his almanack. Vincent died September 20, 1668. Tycho's history is but little known, as no kind friend has become his biographer, yet he was a man of some consequence in the city of London. His portrait is one of the few which adorn Stationers' Hall, and the company wished to have had a painting of the father also: but, as there was no portrait of him extant, the late Mr. Lockyer Davis, of Holborn, an eminent bookseller, when master of the company, presented them with a print, taken from his "Astronomia Britannica," 1665, mentioned by Granger, which is accordingly placed there.

WILLIAM SMITH, *four verses, mez.*

I know no more of this William Smith, than that he was a philomath, or lover of the mathematics; and, I suppose, published some work upon that science.

GEOMETRICIAN.

GEOMETRICIAN.

HENRY WILSON, *prefixed to his "Geodesia Ga-" tenis, or surveying by the Chain only,"* 1732, 8*vo*. *B. Cole sc.*

Mr. Wilson, the geometrician, was born, according to Ames, in 1678, at Pickering in Yorkshire; but he does not mention the time of his death, nor is he noticed by Granger.

AN ASTROLOGER.

THOMAS WESTON, *mez. M. Dahl p. Faber se.* 1723.

Mr. Weston was a mathematician, according to Bromley, or rather, I believe, an astronomer; because Granger says, near him in the print is *Lectiones Astronomicæ*. Bromley adds, that he died in 1752; but I do not find his death any where mentioned under that year.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

HENRY BARHAM, 8*vo*. *Vertue sc.* 1722.

Henry Barham, Esq. F.R.S. was remarkable for his zeal for supplying England with silk, in its raw state. In order to accomplish this purpose he obtained a small colony of silk-worms, by having the eggs of those insects sent to him from Languedoc in France: the eggs became worms, and the worms produced silk. He was so pleased with the prospect of enriching the kingdom, that he sent Sir Hans Sloane the result of his

Henry Wilson.

Nat. apud Pickering *in Com.* Ebor. 1678

his experiments, and his observations upon them; and it appears he actually had silk made from his plantation. I believe his colony was afterwards settled at Chelsea; and it served to show the possibility of the thing, which by no means answered upon a great scale. In France silk has been made by raising supplies of spiders; but Heaven forbid that the black race should be further increased in Britain: yet they are excellent breeders, especially in old houses. As to the silk-worms, the scheme might very well have answered here, if Mr. Barham could have contrived to alter one trivial matter, which he seems to have overlooked, to change our climate. He died about the year 1727, aged 50 years. There are, I believe, in the "Philosophical Transactions," some papers of his, besides this on silk-worms.

WILLIAM MARKHAM, 8*vo.*

This person was probably a schoolmaster, and author of some small works on arithmetic or grammar, to which his portrait is prefixed.

JAMES PUCKLE, N.P. *prefixed to his "Club," a Dialogue,* 1733, 12*mo. J. Closterman p. J. Cole sc.*

JAMES PUCKLE, *prefixed to the same, second edition,* 1723, 12*mo. J. Closterman p. G. Vertue sc.*

JAMES PUCKLE, *same plate reduced, and motto added under the arms, G. Vertue sc.*

Mr. Puckle, a notary-public *in* chambers, possessed, at one time, great reputation for integrity; but probably the love of scribbling seduced him from what was more proper for his situation, than becoming a writer *out* of his chambers. His "Club, or grey Cap for a green

"Head,"

"Head," a dialogue between a father and his son, probably had a great sale, from the different editions. Bromley says, the first was published in 1723, but there is one prior to that period, published in 1711. He wrote, besides, "The Path "to Wealth and Honour;" and was living at least as late as 1733, when the fifth edition of his "Club" made its appearance.

MAURICE SHELTON, of Barningham in Suffolk, ANONYMOUS, *M. Vr. Gucht sc. The true effigies of the author, taken from an original painting of Mr. Joseph Brook, of St. Edmund's Bury in the county of Suffolk, painter, with his single coat of arms, truly emblazon'd, prefixed to his "Essay on Nobi-"lity,"* 1720.

The Sheltons, a respectable family, resided at Barningham in Suffolk. The Maurice Shelton, of that place, Gent. mentioned by Blome in his "Britannia," was probably an ancestor of this author. The essay above mentioned was first published, in a thin octavo, in 1718, without a name, which the author extended to two volumes of the same size, in 1720; this second edition was likewise anonymous, *and printed for the author*: but to the latter his portrait, with arms, but no other designation of the writer, was prefixed; the work itself is not common.

WHITLOCKE BULSTRODE, *prefixed to his "Me-"tempsychosis," 8vo. G. Kneller p. Cole sc.*

Whitlocke Bulstrode, Esq. was one of those whimsical characters who love singularity for singularity's sake: he even published an attempt to revive the Pythagorean system of the transmigration

tion of souls; and Stackhouse has given some extracts from it in his translation of Chinese Tales. Addison dilates finely upon the fancy of the Metempsychosis, in his three hundred and forty-third Spectator. Mr. Bulstrode wrote besides, a volume of Essays, and, I believe, some other things: he died in 1723, aged 73.

SCOTCH AUTHOR.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT M.D. *prefixed to "Swift's "Works,"* 12*mo. G. Vertue sc.*
JOHN ARBUTHNOT, M.D. *an oval,* 8*vo. A. Bell sc.*

Dr. Arbuthnot, of an ancient and honourable family in Scotland, one branch of which is ennobled, was the son of an episcopal clergyman, and born at a place of the same name, near Montrose in Kincardineshire. Educated at Aberdeen for the medical profession, he came into England without money or friends. All his riches were confined to his Doctor's degree: for his father being a nonjuror, and living upon his small patrimony, was incapable of providing for his children. Our northern man of physic first went to Dorchester, a charming situation, where the air is salubrious and the environs beautiful: but he staid no length of time there. A neighbour met him galloping to London, and asked him why he went thither: "To leave your confounded place, where "I can neither live nor die." Mr. William Pate, "*the learned woollen draper,*" gave him an asylum at his house in the metropolis, where he did not practise physic, but taught mathematics. An attack upon Dr. Woodward's Account of the Deluge, without his name, raised the public curiosity; and, in consequence, he re-commenced his profession, in which he soon obtained celebrity: besides, his wit

wit and pleasantry often assisted his prescriptions, and in some cases superseded the necessity of them. Queen Ann and her illustrious consort appointed him their physician; and the Royal Society elected him a member, whose example was followed by the College of Physicians: he was afterwards appointed steward to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. But what has added most to his fame was, his gaining the admiration and friendship of Swift, Pope, and Gay: with them he wrote and laughed. Each had his forte: Swift was a Cynic; Pope, a nettle, stung, and was stung by many; Gay, a child of nature, treated all the world as if he was still serving them with his silks, his satins, and his velvets, upon Ludgate Hill; Arbuthnot, who saw deeply into characters, turned them all into elegant ridicule: so that those who were the subject of it seldom felt his satire. No man could have a greater number of friends, or fewer enemies. Yet he did not want energy of character; and could step out of his laughter-loving-vein to strip off the infamous mask from a set of wretches, who robbed the public, under the name of the *Charitable Corporation*; thinking that a mean bribe to the head of the exiled part of the royal family would secure their indemnity: but he nobly disdained to share the peculation. Arbuthnot, who could do all things well but *walk*, at length declined in health, though his mind remained sound till the last. He long had wished for death to release him from a complication of disorders, as he declared himself tired with "keeping so much bad "company." A few weeks before his decease he wrote, "I am as well as a man can be who is "gasping for breath, and has a house full of men "and women unprovided for." Leaving Hampstead, he breathed his last at his residence in Cork-street,

street, Burlington Gardens, February 27, 1734–5, universally regretted. He was a man of such humanity and benevolence, that Swift said to Pope:—"O that the world had but a dozen Ar-"buthnots in it, I would burn my travels." Pope no less passionately lamented him: "He was a "man of humour, whose mind seemed to be "always pregnant with comic ideas." He was, indeed, seldom serious, except in his attacks upon great enormities, and then how he could lash, let the infamous Chartres's celebrated epitaph declare. It was but rarely that he felt the effects of the resentment of others. The damning the play of "Three Hours after Marriage," written by him, Pope, and Gay, had its fate proclaimed by Wilkes, in his prologue to the "Sul-"taness:"

"Such were the wags, who boldly did adventure
"To club a farce by tripartite indenture;
"But let them share their dividend of praise,
"And wear their own fool's cap instead of bayes."

But he amply retorted, in his "*Gulliver de-"cyphered.*" Satire was his chief weapon, and no man knew its value better: it was a true Highland *broad-sword*, calculated to cut and slash on each side; yet so keen was the instrument, that the wound soon healed, unless he meant to destroy, and not to correct. His miscellaneous works have been printed in two volumes, 8vo. but part of the contents are supposed not to be genuine. They are chiefly comic, except the papers presented to the Royal Society; his Book of Human Aliments; and his Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures. The world, for a short time, attributed Robinson Crusoe to him, which is now well known to have been written by Defoe; but Mr. Granger thought St. Alban's Ghost, attributed to

Dr.

Dr. Wagstaffe, was his. Dr. Arbuthnot married, and was blessed with two sons: Charles was of Christchurch, Oxford; and wrote a copy of verses, addressed to the king, which were prefixed to the first edition of his father's Tables of Coins, &c. This gentleman, and Mr. Ferrabee, of the same college, being rivals in love, fought, and he long languished from the wound he received; and though not the aggressor, yet it was some time before he could procure his degree, or obtain holy orders. He died some time after, probably of the effects of this rencontre, a misfortune which the father deeply deplored.—"I have "lost my dear child, whose life, if it had so "pleased God, I would willingly have redeemed "with my own: I thank God for a new submis-"sion to his will, and likewise for what he has "left me." George, the other son, though the Doctor feared, at his death, he would become destitute, obtained the place of first secretary in the Remembrance Office, under Lord Masham, a post of considerable profit; and to this was added a considerable private fortune. Every branch of this family has passed through life with competence, honour, and that useful accompaniment, "hereditary worth." Dr. Arbuthnot had two brothers, one a nonjuring clergyman, who resided abroad; and another a philosopher, who once came from Scotland to visit him. Despising pedigree, power, and pecuniary considerations himself, he held their possessors, without virtue, in equal contempt; yet even a Cynic could not be displeased with his manner of making him condemn himself.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS.

PAINTERS IN HISTORY.

SIR JAMES THORNHILL, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," C. Bretherton sc.*

SIR JAMES THORNHILL, *Æt. 56, oval, velvet coat, side posture, mez. J. Highmore p. Faber sc. 1732.*

SIR JAMES THORNHILL, *in D'Argenville's "Peintres."*

SIR JAMES THORNHILL, *in Ireland's "Graphic Illustrations," Hogarth p. S. Ireland sc.*

Mr. James Thornhill, born at Weymouth, of a very respectable family in Dorsetshire, was the best English painter of his time. As successor of Verrio, he became the rival of Laguerre, in decorating our palaces and other public buildings. Dr. Sydenham, the great physician, his uncle, educated him, and his fame amply repaid his care. His principal works are, the dome of St. Paul's; an apartment in Hampton Court; the altar-piece of All-Souls College Chapel, Oxford; and one at Weymouth, which last he painted gratis, as it was his native place; the hall at Blenheim; Lord Oxford's chapel, at Wimpole in Cambridgeshire, now the Earl of Hardwicke's; the saloon, and some other parts of Morepark, Herts, the seat of Mr. Styles, afterwards of Lord Anson; and the great hall in Greenwich Hospital. It is painful to observe the numerous contests he had with his employers, who wished to oblige him to take far less than his works deserved, However, this was in some measure occasioned by the then infancy of the art in England; and by the false

idea, that no excellence in that pursuit could demand a great sum, unless performed by a foreign artist. He found in the Earl of Halifax a zealous patron, who obliged the Duke of Shrewsbury, then lord chamberlain, to permit him and Sebastian Ricci to paint the apartment of the princess at Hampton-Court, by plainly telling him, that, as first lord commissioner of the treasury, if Ricci alone was employed to paint it, he would not pay him. Sir James gained by his skill, and by his prudence left, a very ample fortune. George I. knighted him May 2, 1720, having, in the preceding month, appointed him sergeant painter; and George II. made him his historical painter. He must have been highly gratified in purchasing Thornhill, the ancient seat of his ancestors, which he rebuilt in a very handsome style. It has been invariably said by his biographers, that he represented Weymouth in parliament; but they were mistaken, as it was Melcomb-Regis in Dorsetshire, for which he sat in 1722 and 1727: he was also F.R.S. This great artist would have established a royal academy at the upper end of the Mews at Charing Cross, if he could have obtained a suitable building, the expence of which he estimated at 8139*l.* but this satisfaction was denied him: so little were the arts protected, or rather promoted, at that time. He had long laboured under that dreadful malady, the gout, and finding his legs beginning to swell, he set off for Thornhill: four days afterwards he expired as he sat in his chair, May 4, 1734, aged 57. Lady Thornhill, his relict, died November 13, 1757. They had two children, James Thornhill, Esq. who will be mentioned in the next reign; and Jane, married to that great original satirical artist, the inimitable Hogarth. After his death a few of his capital pictures, by great masters, were sold;

sold; as were his two sets of the cartoons, which had cost him three years labour: the smaller went for 75 guineas, the larger for 200*l.* They were purchased by the Duke of Bedford, and placed in a gallery which was built on purpose for them at His Grace's house in Bloomsbury Square, where they remained till that mansion was lately pulled down, for the purpose of erecting new streets and a square upon the site. The drawing of his disciple Andrea, who died at Paris, was sold with Sir James's pictures. Sir James Thornhill, when painting the cupola of St. Paul's, was once walking backward, as is usual with artists, to view the effect of their pencils, till he arrived at the very edge of the scaffold, whence he must inevitably have fallen to the pavement, full three hundred feet below, had not Bentley French, his attentive footman, arrested his forgetful steps, and saved him from destruction: this faithful servant, who had lived with him twenty years, survived till the year 1767.

JAMES ANTHONY ARLAUD, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," Bretherton sc.*

JAMES ANTHONY ARLAUD, *in the "Museum Florent." Colenbini sc.*

JAMES ANTHONY ARLAUD, *in Des Champes' Peintres, Ficquet sc.*

JAMES ANTHONY ARLAUD, *mez. N. Largilliere p. Haid sc.*

Jacques Antoine Arlaud, a native of Geneva, was born May 18, 1668. Though designed for the church, he preferred the profession of a painter, as his pecuniary difficulties prevented his taking holy orders. At the age of twenty he left Geneva and went to Dijon, where he worked some time; whence he visited Paris, and became

greatly admired by the Academy: but the dissolute Orleans, the regent, absolutely idolized Arlaud's copy of a Leda. The account of this picture is so full of hyperbole, that it deserves equal discredit with the story of the Duc de la Force having purchased, and being unable to pay for it, through his losses in the Mississippi bubble, when he is said to have returned it, with a large present. It is added, that the painter brought it to England, where he refused a considerable sum of money for it; and actuated by the same piety which occasioned the son of the regent to destroy all the indecent representations his father had collected, Arlaud *dissected* his Leda at Geneva; but the devotees of paganism purchased the anatomical parts at an extravagant rate. This account of the Leda is, undoubtedly, highly exaggerated; however, we may, and indeed we ought to believe it to have been a very fine performance. We have some of his works in England. The Duchess of Montagu, who was youngest daughter and coheiress of John Montagu, duke of Montagu, by Lady Mary Churchill, youngest daughter and coheiress of the great Duke of Marlborough, had a portrait of her father, when young, and another of her maternal grandfather, the hero, both in water colours, by Arlaud, who was highly valued by our countrymen, as the valuable medals he received as presents, evinced, which he showed with an honest gratitude and exultation, after his final residence at Geneva, where he died May 25, 1743. The celebrated Count Hamilton, so well known as the narrator of Count Grammont, wrote a small poem, addressed to Arlaud, on his portrait of the sister of James II. Bretherton's portrait of him is a disgrace to his graver.

LOUIS

LOUIS LA GUERRE, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," with C. Jervas and B. Lens, A. Bannerman sc.*

This artist was a Catalan by descent, a Parisian by birth, the god-son of Lewis XIV. and a favourite with William III. La Guerre was educated for the priesthood, but a hesitation in his speech occasioned his preceptors, the Jesuits, to recommend him to follow the arts, to which he was devoted; as his father-in-law, John Tijore, the iron balustrade founder, had been, who said, "God "had made him a painter, and there left him:" alluding to that simplicity of character that forbade his ever seizing the advantages that presented themselves to him. Having studied at the Royal Academy, under Le Brun, he came to England in 1683, with Ricard, when both were employed by Verrio. His education had made him sufficiently master of allegory and history; and he was not more than twenty when he obtained considerable reputation, by performing the greatest part of the painting at St. Bartholomew's Hospital: besides which, the ceilings and stair-cases of several noble's houses record his merit, particularly the saloon at Blenheim. If Thornhill robbed him of St. Paul's cupola, Kneller, (though perhaps from pique to Thornhill,) preferred him to paint his stair-case at Witton, which he did, as if painting for the eye of a master, and his brush was guided by gratitude. Thornhill again obtruded himself to La Guerre's detriment, who being a director of an academy of painting in London, hoped to succeed, as goveror, on Kneller's resignation; but Thornhill obtained the situation. His principal works are, the Labours of Hercules, in chiaro oscuro, painted in the apartments at Hampton-Court, allotted to

him by William III. for whom he repaired the valuable picture, the Triumph of Julius Cæsar, by Andrea Mantegna; which he did in a masterly manner, by imitating the original, instead of new-clothing them with vermilion and ultramarine: an injudicious mode that, Lord Orford remarks, even Carlo Maratti adopted with respect to Raphael's works. Queen Ann wishing to have a suit of tapestries on the Union, he was ordered to prepare drawings, in which Her Majesty and the principal ministers of both kingdoms were to be introduced: those were completed; but the design was deferred till it was too late to be attempted. There is, however, an engraving of the queen, and all the great men of both kingdoms who had promoted that common blessing. His son John, resigning the pencil, sung upon the stage. La Guerre, then declining with the dropsy, went to the theatre in Drury-lane to hear him; when, probably, greatly agitated, he died before the "Island Princess" began. This event occurred April 20, 1721, and his remains were interred in the cemetery of St. Martin's in the Fields. He seems to have been greatly esteemed as an obliging, unoffending man. As member of a society of virtuosi, who met in Drury-lane, he generously painted round their room, a Bacchanalian procession, in chiaro oscuro. The younger La Guerre is supposed, by Lord Orford, to have become a scene painter; but he died very poor, in March, 1746. His set of prints of "Hob in the Well" had a great sale. This mode of ornamenting the grand apartments of our palaces and noblemen's houses was, perhaps, driven out of fashion, by Pope's well-known lines:

"On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
"Where sprawl the saints of Verrio and La Guerre!"

Though

Though, indeed, the goddesses frequently there represented, were taken from the heathen mythology, and are not calculated to inspire the beholder with any ideas of devotion!

FRANCIS PAUL FERG, *a circular frame, F. P. Ferg p. F. Banse sc.*

It would be doing injustice to poor Ferg not to mention him in the words of Lord Orford:— "Ferg was born at Vienna, in 1689; was a "charming painter, who had composed a manner "of his own, from various Flemish painters*, "though resembling Polenburgh most, in the "enamelled softness and mellowness of his co- "louring: but his figures are greatly superior; "every part of them is sufficiently finished, every "action expressive. He painted small land- "scapes, fairs, and rural meetings, with the most "agreeable truth: his horses and cattle are not "inferior to Wouverman's; and his buildings "and distances seem to owe their respective "softness to the intervening air, not to the pen- "cil. More faithful to nature than Denner, he "knew how to omit exactness, when the result "of the whole demands a less precision in parts. "This pleasing artist passed twenty years here, "but little known, and always indigent: un- "happy in his domestic life: he was sometimes "in prison, and never at ease at home; the con- "sequence of which was dissipation. He died "suddenly in the street, one night, as he was re- "turning from some friends, about the year "1738, having not attained his fiftieth year. He "left four children."

* "Hans; Graff; Orient; and lastly, Alexander Thiele, painter of the "court of Saxony, who invited him to Dresden, to insert small figures in "landscapes. Ferg went thence into Lower Saxony, and painted for the "Duke of Brunswick, and for the gallery of Saltzdahl."

JOHN VANDREBANK, *mez. G. White sc.*

Vandrebank, or, as his name was afterwards written, Vanderbank, is said to have been an Englishman, but if so, certainly of Dutch extraction. It, however, appears most likely that he was a native of this kingdom, or his master, if he had learnt his art abroad, would have probably been noticed. The number of portraits engraved from his paintings, prove how greatly he was esteemed: indeed his reputation for freedom in drawing stands very high. He designed, we may suppose, as well as painted; because we have a set of plates, drawn by him, for Don Quixote. I do not know any subject that better deserves the attention of an artist, but the designer should have no small share of humour; besides which, he ought to know the costume of Spain, and particularly the period in which the knight is presumed to have achieved his actions of never-fading renown. Mr. Vandrebank died of a consumption, in Holles-street, Cavendish Square, London, December 23, 1739, when not more than 45 years of age; and may be safely pronounced to have been a great loss to the arts. He had a brother, a painter; as was his cousin, Samuel Barker, who, unfortunately, died very young, in 1727. He imitated Baptist, in fruit and flowers, extremely well.

PETER MONAMY, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," Bretherton sc.*

PETER MONAMY, *holding a sea-piece, as in the last, mez. J. Stubby p. Faber sc.* 1731.

Monamy was a British subject though not a Briton, being a native of the island of Jersey; whence

whence he came to England to be apprenticed to a sign and house painter, who resided on London Bridge. Lord Orford says, "the shallow waves, "that rolled under his window, taught young "Monamy what his master could not teach him, "and fitted him to imitate the turbulence of the "ocean." I, however, am rather inclined to believe he felt all the majesty of the scene around him, when a boy, before he left Jersey; and his feelings might be renewed during casual visits to his friends, while in his apprenticeship. The sign painters of London were, at that time, far superior to the present, yet Monamy must have had great force of mind to have excelled. In Painters' Stainer's Hall there is a large piece by him, painted in 1726; but he died in the beginning of 1749, at his house in Westminster. Swannie, of Stretton Ground, Westminster, his disciple, and bred under him, was an excellent painter of moon-light pieces.

LOUIS CHERON, *in D'Argenville's "Peintres,"* Vol. IV. *Aubert sc.*

Louis Cheron, son of the enamel painter, Henry Cheron, was born at Paris, in 1660; studied in Italy; and fled to England for his religion, in 1695. The Duke of Montagu employed him at Boughton; as he was also at Burleigh and at Chatsworth. But finding himself eclipsed by Baptist, Rousseau, and La Fosse, he commenced painting small historical pieces; but his most profitable employment was designing for painters and engravers. Vandrebank, Vandergucht, Simpson, Kirkhall, and others, were benefited by his drawings, which some prefer to his paintings. He was, undoubtedly, a man of various talents: for he etched several of his own designs, which his pupil,

pupil, Gerard Vandergucht, retouched with his burin; but towards the end of his life he etched, from his own drawings, a suit of twenty-two small prints for the Life of David, which P. F. Giffart, a Parisian bookseller, used for the Psalms in metre, published in 1715. This industrious and respectable man died of an apoplexy, in 1713, at his lodgings in the Piazza, Covent Garden, from whence his remains were taken, and deposited in the porch of St. Paul's, opposite the Piazza. He gave 20*l.* per annum, by his will, to his female servant; but the rest of his property he bequeathed to his relations, and in charities. He had, some time before, sold his drawings from Raphael, and his academy figures, to the Earl of Derby, for a large sum of money.

PETER TILLEMANS, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," H. Hysing p. T. Chambers sc.*

Tilleman's father was a diamond cutter: he chose painting as his profession; but he had no opportunities of improving himself, his diligence being lost upon copying bad masters. Turner, a picture dealer, brought him, and his brother-in-law, Casleets, to England, in 1708: when the former was set to copy Bourgognon and other masters, he gained great credit, particularly in preserving the spirit and freedom of Teniers. Landscapes with small figures, sea-ports, and views, engaged his pursuit, till fame proclaimed his merit; he then exchanged those subjects for views of seats, huntings, races, and horses, in which he excelled: in consequence, he was particularly caressed in the west and north of England, and in Wales. He drew many of the embellishments for Mr. Bridges's intended History of Northamptonshire; but his principal patrons were the

the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Byron. At Newstede Abbey, the seat of the latter, he was peculiarly happy: surrounded by the works of art within, and a fine scenery without, and his noble host a disciple, who highly credited his master. There are two long prints of horses and huntings, designed and etched by him, dedicated to these two peers. He was prevailed upon, with Joseph Goupy, to paint a set of scenes for the opera, and they were greatly applauded. Tillemans, long affected with an asthma, chiefly resided at Richmond; but he died at the house of his employer, Dr. Macro, at Norton in Suffolk, December 5, 1734, aged about 50, and was buried in the church of Stow-Langtoft. This artist cannot but greatly interest us; and ought to stimulate young painters who have had few advantages, to imitate him, by evincing, that perseverance will do much in correcting early mistakes in their profession, if they afterwards obtain better models.

ANTHONY WATTEAU, *fol. A. Watteau p. F. Boucher sc.*

ANTHONY WATTEAU, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," W. Hibbert sc.*

ANTHONY WATTEAU, *wh. length, playing on the bass viol, fol. Watteau p. Tardieu sc.*

This French painter, studying the taste of his countrymen, and especially those in the environs of Paris, introduced all his figures, whether rural or military, just in the cast of character that they might be found in that place: even the trees are trimmed to Parisian taste; and the very sheep are taught to look like sheep of *breeding*. But if he raised his villagers, his trees, and sheep, to the exquisite taste of the gay French capital, he lowered his nymphs to that easy familiarity that belongs

belongs only to the *fille de chambre*. In a word, Watteau thought the people of Paris and its neighbourhood had much improved all nature's works; and he was willing that posterity should know that he was not ignorant of the discovery. He came to England as an invalid rather than as a painter: his voyage being to consult Dr. Mead, who cured, and employed him in painting two pictures, which were disposed of at the sale of his collection: the subjects are, a Pastoral Conversation, and a Company of Italian Comedians, both of which were engraved by Baron. At Althorpe is a Drunken Feast, and its companion, which Granger says are admirable; and Sir Joshua Reynolds speaks highly of his French gallantries.

IZACK VOGELSHANGK, *a small etching, J. Vogelshangk p. C. V. Noorde sc.* 1754.

Vogelshangk, a landscape painter, came from the continent to the British Isles. In Ireland he met with great encouragement, whence he went to Scotland; but not being successful there, he settled in London, where he died, I suppose, in 1753.

PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

MICHAEL DAHL, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," M. Dahl p. T. Chambers sc.*

Dahl was a native of Stockholm, and owed his first instruction to Erntraen Klocke, who was in England when a young man, but afterwards became painter to the crown of Sweden. Dahl came to England with Mr. Ponters, a merchant, who, five years after, introduced his countryman Boit: Dahl was then twenty-two years of age.

He

He remained in England two years, spent one in Paris, three in Italy; and returned to London in 1688. Kneller had the advantage ground, and deserved it: because, according to Vertue, he excelled him in his likenesses, grace, and colouring: but Dahl's opposite character did him service; as Kneller was profanely arrogant, and Dahl modest to an extreme. He had one advantage in point of professional excellence: Sir Godfrey lavished all his care in painting the face, but entirely neglected the rest of the picture; Dahl, on the contrary, was attentive to the arms, hands, and drapery. In his figures he exceeded Richardson, and in his best pieces he rivalled Riley. His amiable manners made even Kneller esteem him, and he painted Dahl's portrait. This worthy character passed through life in a perfect calm till he had reached full 87 years, when he died October 20, 1743, and was buried in St. James's Church. He had a son, a painter, but a very inferior artist, who died about three years before him, usually called the younger Dahl; and two daughters. There are many portraits by Dahl, for he attempted nothing higher: some of the admirals at Hampton-Court are his, and they suffer but little from the superiority of Kneller's. The first Countess of Orford, at Houghton, is a fine piece, and exhibits grace, which his pieces generally want. At Petworth are several ladies by him, extremely well coloured. Dahl had the honour to have Prince George of Denmark for his patron; and had the sovereigns Queen Ann, and Queen Christina of Sweden, to sit to him. "What do you mean to put into my hand?" "A fan." "Give me a lion, that is fitter for a "queen of Sweden." On the contrary, such a queen of Sweden should have had a rosary in her hand, or a philosophical dissertation; for which she

she had quitted the sceptre of a great kingdom. Dahl also painted his sovereign, Charles XI. which is an equestrian figure, and graces one of the apartments at Windsor Castle, and has much merit. It is not a little to his honour, that P. F. Garotti, the Roman sculptor and architect, under whom Gibbs studied, had his portrait painted by Dahl, when a young man, and pursuing his studies at Rome.

JONATHAN RICHARDSON, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," C. Bretherton sc.*

JONATHAN RICHARDSON, *in a wig, an etching,* 1738, *J. Richardson sc.*

JONATHAN RICHARDSON, *in a cap, J. Richardson sc.* 1738.

Richardson, born in 1665, lost his father when only five years of age; and his mother re-marrying, her second husband placed him with a scrivener, a situation to which he was very repugnant. The death of his master, when he was twenty, gave him his freedom, when he placed himself under Riley, with whom he lived four years, and whose niece he married. Living to see his son arrive at manhood, the most perfect harmony subsisted between them, and they worked and wrote together. The elder, as a man of an excellent heart, well knew the painter's profession, and felt the poet's ardour; but he could never attain the fire of the one, or the harmony of the other. His paintings were as inferior to Michael Angelo's, Raphael's, or Vandyke's, as his poetry was to Milton's; yet his criticisms upon their works were extremely judicious. He excused the inelegance of his style from his want of education. Having unfortunately said, that he saw the classic writers *through his son,* Hogarth, with

with more wit than good nature, represented Jonathan the younger, perforated, and the father peeping through him at the lower end, viewing a Virgil, placed upon a shelf. This conceit, though absurd enough, may raise a smile; but he acted wisely in permitting his son to visit Italy, in order to describe the statues, bas-reliefs, drawings, and pictures, which, afterwards, they both sat quietly down at home to comment upon. Their observations, if not well expressed, were intrinsically good; and his poetry, if it was not like Milton's, who, he most happily says, "was "an ancient, born 2000 years after his time," yet exhibits him a very worthy character, whose piety and virtue made his mind a heaven. Such will ever be the case, if, like him, men would "never deviate from what they thought right:" indeed, the fondness of the parent, and the duti ful affection of the son, make us sincerely love both. He died suddenly, May 28, 1745, at the age of 80, at his house in Queen Square, on his return from his usual walk in St. James's Park. He had suffered from a paralytic stroke, some time before, but it had not materially injured his mind, though it deprived him of the use of his arm: this was the less felt, as he had retired from professional labours with an easy fortune. Besides his son, he had four daughters, one of whom was married to his pupil, Mr. Hudson; another to Mr. Gregson, an attorney. He left various pictures, and a few etchings, amongst the rest several of Milton. We have, besides, his Essay relative to Criticism in Painting; his Argument on the Science of a Connoisseur; his Account of the Statues, &c. and his Notes on Milton, with the Life of that poet. He had a mistress, of whom he seemed to be particularly fond, though she was a coy jade: by her he had

Richardson,

Richardson, the co-artist with, and successor of, Kneller and Dahl, who was a most estimable character. His drawings were sold, February, 1748, in eighteen evenings, and produced 2060*l.* his pictures 700*l.*: his son-in-law, Hudson, purchased many of the former. At the death of his son the remainder of the collection was sold; amongst which there were scores of portraits of both father and son, in chalk, with the dates when executed. The good old man thought that day lost, after he had retired from business, if he had not drawn his son's, or his own portrait, and added a copy of verses; and the son, with equal fondness, had marked many of them with the tenderest expressions, relative to his "dear father." There were a few pictures and drawings by the son.

RICHARD VANBLEECK, *mez. Ipse p.* 1723. *P. V. Bleeck, jun. sc.* 1735: *this has been reduced.*

The Vanbleecks, a Dutch family, appear to have been ardent lovers of the arts. Richard Vanbleeck visited England, but in what year is not mentioned; but his relation, Peter Vanbleeck, arrived, as a portrait painter, in 1723. Lord Orford mentions him, and the two portraits of Johnson and Griffin, those excellent comedians, in the characters of Ananias and Tribulation in the "Alchymist," painted by him, which were copied in mezzotinto. His lordship says, the painter was a good one, and that the mezzotinto is excellent: of Peter Vanbleeck he remarks, that having bad health, he retired from business, and died July 20, 1764. But Richard is not noticed by this noble author, nor do I recollect that he is spoken of by any other writer.

ENOCH

ENOCH SEEMAN, Junior, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," Seipse p. T. Chambers sc.*

ENOCH SEEMAN, Jun. *Æt.* 19, *own hair, open collar, mez. E. Seeman p. J. Faber sc.* 1727.

All the males of the family of Seeman, or Zeeman, were artists. Enoch's father and three of his sons painted, and one of them in water colours; but Enoch was most employed. Lord Orford says, he remembered him when in much business. The portrait from which the print is taken was painted by himself, when nineteen years of age, in the finical manner of Denner: but the face is handsome and interesting. He afterwards painted the heads of an old man and woman, in the same style. He died suddenly, in 1744, leaving a son, Paul, who followed his father's profession. Isaac Zeeman, his brother, who died April 4, 1751, left a son, who was also a painter.

WILLIAM AIKMAN, *in the "Museum Florentinum."*

This gentleman was the only son of William Aikman, of Cairnes, Esq. by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Clerk, of Pennycuick, Bart. He was born October 24, 1681, and the disciple of Sir John Medina, and came young to London; whence he travelled to Rome, Constantinople, and Smyrna. Returning to London, he went into his own country, under the patronage of General John Duke of Argyle, and other noblemen of that kingdom. Having remained there two or three years, he again visited London, where he was greatly esteemed. His father was an advocate, who intended him for the profession of the law; but he quitted it for his favourite pursuit, the art of painting.

At the same time he united that study with the sister arts of poetry and music; and became, with ardour, the Muses' friend. Mr. Aikman brought Allan Ramsay into notice in Edinburgh, and James Thompson in London; introducing the latter not only to the first wits in England, but to the minister, Walpole: and there was also a particular friendship between him and the poet Somerville. His health declining, he was advised to return to Scotland; but the universal tyrant seized his prey in Leicester Fields, June 7, 1741, when only in the 49th year of his age; and his only son, John, having died January 14, preceding, their remains were taken to the Grey Friars' cemetery in Edinburgh, and buried in the same grave, on whom Mr. Mallet wrote this epitaph:

Dear to the good and wise, disprais'd by none,
Here sleep in peace, the father and the son;
By virtue, as by nature, close ally'd,
The painter's genius, but without the pride:
Worth unambitious, wit afraid to shine;
Honour's clear light, and friendship's warmth divine.
The son, fair rising, knew too short a date;
But Oh! how more severe the parent's fate!
He saw him torn untimely from his side,
Felt all a father's anguish—wept and dy'd.

Ramsay too lamented his beloved, his honoured friend. Margaret and Henrietta, his daughters and co-heirs, married; the former, Hugh Forbes, Esq. advocate, and one of the principal clerks of session, brother of General Forbes; the latter William Carruthers, Esq. of Dormont in Galloway. Aikman was intimate with Kneller, and they were friends, not rivals. The Duke of Kingston, the architect Lord Burlington, and the Earl of Buckinghamshire,

inghamshire, were his most particular patrons in England. Besides which, he had the honour of painting the younger part of the royal family, in a group, to fill a compartment in one of the rooms of the palace; and Queen Caroline, a half-length, to be placed over a door: and had he lived he was to have painted the king in the same manner, to fill the opposite niche. At Blickling are many portraits of the Hobarts, their alliances and friends.

ARNOLD HOUBRAKEN, *in Des Campes "Pein-"tres," Ficquet se.*

The Dutch family of Houbraken was celebrated for skill in the arts. Arnold probably was brother of J. Houbraken, the incomparable engraver, so well known to English collectors, for the very fine assemblage of royal and illustrious personages, who are perpetuated by his graver, in a style worthy of their merit and his own*. Of Arnold very little is known in this country: he died in the year 1719.

CHARLES JERVAS, *with* LENS *and* LA GUERRE, *A. Bannerman sc. in Lord Orford's "Anecdotes of "Painting," copied from the following.*

CHARLES JERVAS, *in the title to the Sale Catalogue of his Pictures, G. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Jervas was born in Ireland; Kneller was his master, and Norris, the frame-maker, and keeper

* Though this artist was never in England, it is but a justice due to his labours for the services above mentioned, to naturalize him, as it were, by recording, in this work, the name and representation of so eminent an artist; of whom we have two portraits: one a half-length, by himself, with a copper-plate in one hand, and a graver in the other; and one a three-quarter, sitting, leaning on a portfolio, and holding a drawing, after a painting by Quirkband, and engraved also by himself, in 1749, in the 41st year of his age.

of the royal pictures, patronized him. But he seems to have had no fortune: for having copied the cartoons, by Norris's leave, and selling them to Dr. George Clarke, of Oxford, he went to Paris and Italy with the money they brought him. He studied drawing at Rome when he was thirty; having begun at the wrong end, in learning colouring first. Jervas is one of the many instances, of the public being blindly partial to a character unworthy of their patronage. Indeed, he had nothing but his own effrontery, and his pupil, Pope's reputation, to build upon: as he was "defective in drawing, colouring, compo-"sition; and even in the most necessary, and "perhaps in the most easy talent of a portrait "painter, likeness." Yet, with all these pictorial sins upon his brush, he became the idol of the day, or rather of the æra. Pope has even immortalized his own want of judgment by sounding his false fame*. Though he did not obtain the hand of Lady Elizabeth Churchill, one of the beautiful daughters of the great Duke of Marlborough, who became Countess of Bridgewater, yet he gained a widow valued at 20,000*l.* and after having again visited Italy for improvement, he returned with additional *reputation*, and lived in perfect style, having a house in Cleveland Court, and another at Hampton. His health being indifferent, he went a third time to Italy,

* Perhaps, however, instead of being offended with the poet for his want of judgment in this instance, one should rather be grateful for it; as this mistaken partiality has given occasion for one of the most elegant and beautiful of all his epistles, viz. that to Jervas, with Dryden's Fresnoy's Art of Painting. If the artist had but one grain of modesty in him, how must he have blushed at encomiums that Raphael, or Titian, or Guido, or Reynolds, only could have deserved. The beauties that were to "bloom in *his* colours for a thousand "years," had very soon the mortification of being thrust down into the house-keeper's room, or exalted to the garret, amidst the family lumber of grandfathers or grandmothers, or else,

"————— flattering in a row,
"They flank the rails of Bedlam or Soho!"

merely

merely for its fine, soft, genial air; and did but return to die at his town house, November 2, 1739. There was no bounds to this inferior artist's vanity, in relation to his person or his art. Lady Bridgewater sitting to him for her picture, he praised all her features with raptures: —"But I cannot help telling your ladyship that "you have not a handsome ear." "No; pray, "Mr. Jervas, what is a handsome ear?" Turning aside his cap—"this is one." Yet so much did this beauty occupy his thoughts, that he gave her features to many a homely dame who sat to him. After having copied a Titian, looking at the original and then at the work of his own hands, he exclaimed, with vast self-complacency:—"Poor "little Tit! how he would stare?" Jervas translated Don Quixotte. His vanity once met with a good retort. Disbelieving revelation, he often talked very irreverently of the Bible. "You "surprise me," said Dr. Arbuthnot, "by doing "this; because you are not only a speculative, "but a practical believer." "This I deny." "I will prove it: you strictly observe the Second "Commandment; for, in your pictures, you "make not the likeness of any thing that is in "heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the "waters under the earth." Audran engraved two of the cartoons, which he lent him, but died before he could complete more of them. His collection of Roman Fayence, called "Raphael's earthenware," was sold in April, 1741. At the same time was disposed of, his fine cabinet of ivory carvings, by Fiamingo; and at the death of his widow, the rest of his valuables. Such was this vain and inconsiderable artist, whom Steele, in one of his "Tatlers," yet ventures to call "the last great "painter that Italy has sent us!!!"

LEWIS GOUPY, *a handkerchief tied over his head, morning-gown, mez. L. Goupy p. G. White sc.*

Lewis Goupy, a native of France, came to England in this reign, probably through the invitation of Lord Burlington, and painted portraits in oil; but afterwards worked in fresco and crayons, and taught miniature painting: he attended the earl to Italy, but we know little more of him. His nephew, Joseph, died in 1747, who was one of the best miniature painters of any age. Lewis had a brother resident in London, as a fan painter, and he appears to have been the first of the Goupy family who came to England: I believe him to have been the father of the instructor of his present majesty in dancing, if I am not mistaken in the name.

ARCHITECTS.

JAMES GIBBS, *the oval scraped, border engraved, fol. W. Hogarth p. Mc Ardell sc.*

JAMES GIBBS, *sitting, compasses in his right-hand, books, mez. S. Williams p. Mc Ardell sc.*

JAMES GIBBS, *oval, within Ratcliff Library, in Lord Orford's "Painters," J. Bannerman sc.*

JAMES GIBBS, *prefixed to his "Description of the "Ratcliff Library," W. Hogarth p. B. Baron sc.*

JAMES GIBBS, *a medallion, in the title to the same, B. Baron sc.*

JAMES GIBBS, *leaning on the frustum of a pillar, collar open, mez. H. Hysing p. P. Pelham sc.*

JAMES GIBBS, *Schryder sc. a Swiss, after painter to the King of Sweden**.

* Lord Orford.

James

James Gibbs, born at Aberdeen, in 1683, went to Italy to perfect himself in the study of architecture; afterwards residing in London, he was regarded, in the middle of this reign, as the best of his profession in Britain: yet he was not only inferior to Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, but he did not even equal Vanburgh. His principal works are, St. Martin's Church, near Charing Cross; St. Mary's Church in the Strand; All-Saints, Derby; the new building at King's College, Cambridge, and the senate-house of that university: but the best was the Ratcliff Library at Oxford, at the opening of which he had the degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him by that university. Mr. Gibbs was a very respectable character in private life, and died of the stone and gravel, on his return from Spa, April 5, 1754, when he bequeathed 100*l.* to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, having been its architect and governor; to the Foundling Hospital, 100*l.*; to the Ratcliffe Library, his books and prints: nor did he forget his relations and friends. His reputation, as an architect, was by no means raised by the publication of a folio of his own designs. His arched rustic-laced windows, his barbarous buildings for gardens, his cumbrous chimney-pieces, and vases without grace, are striking proofs of his want of taste: for these he obtained 1500*l.* besides the plates, which sold for 400*l.* more. The author of the following lines, addressed to Gibbs upon putting up Prior's monument in Westminster Abbey, appears to have conceived higher hopes of the architect's professional merit than some writers are willing to allow him:

While Gibbs displays his elegant design,
And Rysbrack's skill does in the sculpture shine;

With due composure, and proportion just,
Adding new lustre to the finish'd bust;
Each artist here perpetuates his name,
And shares, with Prior, an immortal fame.

T. W.

FRANCIS SMITH, *own hair, sitting, holding compasses, mez. W. Winstanley p. A. V. Haecken sc.*

Mr. Smith, though an architect, and employed by Lord Lichfield, is but little known; neither has Lord Orford mentioned him with Hawkesmoore and Gibbs in the reign of George I.; nor even as a companion to Mr. Archer, the groom porter, architect of St. Philip's in Birmingham, which structure, with some little variations, would not disgrace the best street in London; nor *one* Wakefield*, who drew the design of Helmsley. His lordship, however, casually mentions Smith in another part of his work, where he is called a *mason*, who restored the damage done by a fire at St. Mary's Church in Warwick; and adds, that Smith lived in Warwick: and further remarks, that Sir Christopher Wren was the architect of the church, in which he made several mistakes, yet it is certainly a very fine one. The tower, containing ten musical bells and chimes, is at the west end, and erected on groined arches, supported by four piers, between which is a passage for carriages. The height to the top of the battlements is a hundred and thirty feet, and to the summit of the pinnacle a hundred and seventy-four feet; the diameter at the base is thirty-two

* *One* Wakefield was cashier during the building of St. Philip's Church, and was footman to the family of Holt, at Aston, near Birmingham. He was a very just steward, but he is not the same person here called the architect.

feet,

feet, six inches; at the summit, seventeen. Lord Orford acknowledges, in a note, his former mistake, in supposing the church to have been built by Sir Christopher Wren; he owns the tower only to be his: the church he gives entirely to the *mason* of the town, Smith. The church is a noble edifice, and does the *mason* great credit. The whole building, the fine Gothic chapel of St. Mary's excepted, was burnt in 1694, and rebuilt in 1704 by royal munificence. As I have often received pleasure in viewing this sacred edifice, I could not resist vindicating Smith, who, *if only* a provincial builder, ought to have double honour for raising so fine a structure; and it does honour to Lord Lichfield's taste in employing him.

ENGRAVERS.

FRANCIS CHEREAU, *Cochin se.*

Lord Orford terms this artist Chereau the *younger*, to distinguish him from his brother, an engraver at Paris of great eminence. Francis came to Britain at the invitation of Dubosc; and we have, by him, a profile of George I. which gained him great estimation: and perhaps he would have obtained good business had he not demanded extravagant prices for his labours: he returned to France in disgust. He must have been very young when here, if Bromley is right in asserting that he was living in 1760: he was a member of the Academie Royale.

GEORGE

GEORGE BICKHAM, *a head etched, sh. G. Bickham, jun. sc.*

George Bickham engraved the heads of Sir Isaac Newton and Bishop Blackhall, and of six writing-masters in one plate; one of these, George Shelley, he engraved from the life, in 1709, as he did Adcock the musician, and some others; but his principal talent consisted in engraving writing, in which he excelled all other artists. His "British Penman" was published in 1711, and contained fourteen plates, examples of round-hand, round-text, and running-hand; but he used a strange licence, and asserted it was written by George Johnson, though only a mere subterfuge to sell the book. His assumed surname was taken from his father's baptismal name, John, and he therefore thought it was scarcely a falsity to call himself *John*'s son. "His Penman-"ship, in the utmost beauty and extent," consists of the finest specimens of the most skilful writing-masters then living; and in the "Pen-"man's Companion" are others. He published besides, "Letters on several Occasions," containing specimens of epistolary writing in prose and verse; but his greatest work is the elaborate and comprehensive "Universal Penman." He lived a considerable length of time in James'-street, Bunhill Fields, but removed, not long before his death, into Red-Lion Street, Clerkenwell; and died May 4, 1758, aged 74: he was buried in the cemetery of St. Luke, Old-street, near the vestry door, but without a memorial. Bickham enjoyed a long life, which he employed with great credit, in a laborious exercise of his talents, improving the art of English penmanship more than any other

other of our engravers. The worthy Longmate, and his son, have shown with what accuracy both ancient and modern hand-writing may be copied. Granger says, the print of Bickham, senior, has been inscribed HUMPHRY JOHNSON; this, however, is a mistake for GEORGE JOHNSON: Humphry Johnson was a writing-master, whose life has been already noticed. Edward Ward, of prosaic fame, wrote the following lines, which he addressed to Bickham, lines he justly merited:

To Mr. GEORGE BICKHAM, upon his excellent Performances in the Art of engraving.

WHAT Muse, O Bickham! can thy works behold?
So sweetly soft, yet elegantly bold,
And not, in tuneful numbers, praise the hand
That notes with so much order and command;
As if some angel, stooping to thy aid,
Directed ev'ry beauty thou'st display'd;
And taught thy matchless genius to impart,
To scribes and clerks, new specimens of art:
Such as will raise thee monuments of fame,
And thro' all trading nations spread thy name.

Sculpture, too sacred to be man's device,
When Moses govern'd, had in heav'n its rise;
Where God, to make the useful myst'ry known,
Engrav'd his laws on tabulets of stone;
And thus, at once, to Israel did impart
His own commands, and thy immortal art.
Thy noble strokes old graceful hands revive,
And make dead artists seem once more alive;
Their ancient works, illustrated by thine,
From error free, in full perfection shine:
Whilst modern specimens our artists write,
Touch by thy graver, doubly charm the sight.

Proceed,

Proceed, great genius of the age, and show
How much our penmen to thy labours owe.
One plate of thine's of universal use,
And do's a thousand offsprings soon produce;
When proofs of art by penmen heretofore,
Were fruitful eunuchs that begot no more.
In thy refulgent pages we behold
The truth of modern hands, as well as old;
And, by thy studious pains, and at thy cost,
Retrieve those ancient types, for ages lost.

Thy tender strokes, inimitably fine,
Crown with perfection ev'ry flowing line;
And to each grand performance add a grace,
As curling hair adorns a beauteous face;
In ev'ry page new fancies give delight,
And sporting round the margin, charm the sight;
Commanding all that on thy labours gaze,
To own thy excellence, and sing thy praise:
For no engraver's work, compar'd with thine,
Could ever yet with equal glory shine.

EDWARD WARD.

GEORGE BICKHAM, Jun. *an etching, Bickham, jun. sc.*

George Bickham, junior, engraver, probably received considerable property from his father, but he is little known, except as having engraved his father's and his own portrait. This Bickham was not, as Lord Orford supposed, the elder, (who, retiring from his labours, resided at Richmond, and disposed of part of his plates and stock in trade, by auction, in May, 1767,) but his son. We are surprised to find so few engravers in this reign, particularly as there were so many painters: indeed, the graphic art was at a very low ebb in

in this country, at that period, and we were generally indebted to foreigners for our prints of all descriptions.

MUSICIANS.

WILLIAM CROFT, *sm. fol. T. Murray p. G. Vertue sc.*

WILLIAM CROFT, *circle, in Hawkin's "History of "Music," T. Murray p. Caldwell sc.*

William Croft, Doctor of Music, a native of Nether Eatington in Warwickshire, was educated by Dr. Blow for the Royal Chapel. His first employment was as organist of St. Ann's, Westminster; he was afterwards admitted into the Chapel Royal; and, in 1704, appointed joint organist with Jeremiah Clark, who died in 1707, when he obtained the whole: and, in 1708, he succeeded Dr. Blow, as master of the children, and composer to the chapel royal, and as organist of the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Westminster. In 1711 he resigned St. Ann's; and, in 1715, he was created a Doctor of Music by the university of Oxford. The ode performed on the occasion, was written in Latin and English, by Mr. afterwards Dr. Joseph Trapp, and performed by the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal. Dr. Croft died August 14, 1727, through an illness occasioned by excessive fatigue, at the coronation of George II. His works are numerous, and generally solemn: though others were composed by him for general thanksgiving, and for victories; but the former were most to his taste, being a person of great decency and seriousness of mind. "O Lord, "rebuke me not," "Praise the Lord, O my soul," "God is gone up," and "O Lord, thou hast

"searched

"searched me out," are some of his best compotions. He would, however, relax at times, as we find by his setting to music Dr. Byrom's plaintive song, "My time, O ye Muses," addressed to Dr. Bentley's daughter, Joanna, the university beauty, who became afterwards the lady of Dr. Cumberland, bishop of Kilmore: and he published besides, "Divine Harmony;" six sets of tunes for two violins; and a bass, which he made in his youth, for several plays; and six sonatas, for two flutes; and six solos, for a flute and a bass. The flute was, in his time, the favourite instrument of music. Crofts was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is an elegant monument erected to his memory by his friend Mr. Birch*.

FRANCESCO BERNARDO SENESINO, *mez. T. Hudson p. V. Haecken sc.* 1735.

FRANCESCO BERNARDO SENESINO, *four Italian lines, the same in English, mez. J. Goupy p. E. Kirkall sc.*

FRANCESCO BERNARDO SENESINO, *a circle, in Hawkin's "History of Music," T. Hudson p. C. Grignion sculp.*

Senesino was a native of Sienna, and went to Dresden as a singer, in 1719, with Signora Margarita Durastanti; and from thence Handel brought them both to England, with Berenstadt. He per-

* Humphrey Wyerley Birch, Esq. counsellor at law, was of Hampstead in Staffordshire, but upon the borders of the county of Warwick, where he had a large landed estate. Warmly attached to church music, and particularly to solemn dirges, he constantly attended choir service, and all grand funerals in the Abbey: at that of Queen Caroline, that he might the better both hear and see, he, with another lawyer, walked amongst the choiristers in the procession, in surplices, with a music paper in one, and a taper in the other hand. Indeed, Mr. Birch, for the luxury of a pompous funeral at Westminster, would at any time quit the circuit. His dress was so singular, that he could not but be recognized; yet this gentleman was the leading counsel for Woolston, when prosecuted for denying Christ's miracles! Mr. Birch died November 13, 1747.

formed,

formed, for the first time, in the opera of "Mu-"tius Scævola," in 1721, and his salary was 1500*l.* per annum, which his merit deserved; but he felt his importance, an importance odious to Handel: in consequence, the German and the Italian did not long continue together. Handel supposing Senesino aided Faustina, he determined to dismiss both, and refused to compose any thing for him. Their ridiculous quarrel broke up the opera, which had continued nine years; but the nobility established another in Lincoln's Inn Fields, by subscription, where Porpora composed, and Senesino sung; as he did afterwards at the theatre in the Haymarket, which Handel had quitted. He remained in England till 1735; when, having amassed 15,000*l.* he retired to his native city, built a fine house there, lived splendidly, and, at his death, enriched his relations with English wealth. Senesino's voice was even-toned, but not of great compass. Some termed it mezzo soprano; others, contralto; it was, however, astonishingly flexible. He was graceful in his action, and esteemed the best performer of recitative in Europe.

GIOVANNI BUONONCINI, *a circle, in Hawkin's "History of Music," 1776, J. Caldwall sc.*

GIOVANNI BUONONCINI, *mez. Ja. Sympson, jun. sculp.*

Bononcini, or, as he wrote his name, Buononcini, a native of Modena, studied his profession under his father Giovanni Maria Bononcini, a celebrated composer, till he went to the court of the Emperor Leopold, where, and in Italy, he gained great reputation, particularly on the violoncello. His merit was long known in England before he visited it, as most of the operas performed

formed here, had some of his compositions Anglicized. These, however, were only different airs; but he had been the author of many operas, which were well received upon the continent. At length he came to Britain. Handel, who had once before seen London, returned; and Attilio was the third of this famous musical band: such was the governing triumvirate. But power seldom endures long when divided. Attilio was soon happy to retire to the back-ground; and the others, from compeers, went into opposite interests. Handel took the whigs by the ears, and Bononcini led off the tories in triumph. Pleasing the Churchill family by the anthems he composed for the funeral solemnity of the great duke, the Countess of Godolphin, then duchess of Marlborough in her own right, received the Italian into her household, with a salary of 500*l.* At her concerts he presided; and under Her Grace's roof he composed most of his operas, and twelve sonatas, or chamber airs, for two violins and a bass, printed in 1732. The other two persons of the triumvirate wished to have one more trial of skill with Handel, when Muzio Scævola was performed, in which each had an act of his own composition; but Handel retained the superiority, and no further contest was attempted. Convicted of borrowing, without acknowledgment, from Signor Lotti, his fame fell rapidly; and, to complete his disgrace here, he united with an adventurer, under the assumed title of Count Ughi, who pretended to be a natural son of James II. Fortunately for Buononcini, he was invited to Vienna, to compose the music for the celebration of thanksgiving on the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748; and for that performance he received 800 ducats: he afterwards went, with the singer Monticelli, to Venice. If Buononcini was inferior to Handel

in

in his compositions, he yet must be allowed to have had "a tender, elegant, and pathetic style."

JOHN BANISTER, *a circle, T. Murray pinx. C. Grignion sc. in Hawkins's "History of Music."*

JOHN BANISTER, *mez. T. Murray p. R. Williams sculp.*

JOHN BANISTER, *the same plate, T. Murray pinx. J. Smith ex.*

John Banister's grandfather was one of the waits of the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, London, under whom his son was educated; and his talents engaging the attention of Charles II. he was sent, by that monarch, to France for improvement: but he so displeased His Majesty by preferring the English to the French violins, that he was dismissed from the royal band. He afterwards had concerts at the various houses he resided in, or at particular rooms, and died in 1678. His son, John Banister, whose print is that above mentioned, was an excellent performer on the violin, and one of King William's band; besides which, he played the first violin at Drury-lane Theatre, when operas were first performed there; and continued at the head of the band till about 1720, when Carbonelli succeeded him. He died in 1725, leaving a son of the same Christian name, who taught on the flute, and rendered himself remarkable, by playing on two flutes at the same time, an achievement that cannot possibly *add* to his real fame. It is rather an extraordinary circumstance, that the same family, in one branch or other of it, should have been public performers for so great a length of time.

——— VAN BURGH, *in the title-page to his "Mirth and Harmony," 4to.*

This person, the composer and publisher of two valuable collections of songs, some of which were great favourites with the town, is yet so little known at this time of day, that his baptismal name even has not reached us, notwithstanding he lived in a house next to the Black Lion, near Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street, one of the most public and frequented parts of the capital.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER PEPUSCH, *in Hawkins's "History of Music," Tho. Hudson p. C. Grignion sc.* JOHANNES CHRISTOPHORUS PEPUSCH, *Mus. Doct. Oxon. mezz. Tho. Hudson p. A. Vanhaecken sc.*

Dr. Pepusch, born at Berlin in 1667, was the son of a Protestant clergyman, and the pupil of Klingenberg and Grosse, under whom he made so great a progress, though he received their instructions only a year, that he was appointed teacher of music to the Prince Royal of Prussia, afterwards the father of the great warrior and legislator, Frederic; but that prince was little like his son, who was a musician: in short, Frederic William, whom he taught to play on the harpsichord, was ever brutal. A singular circumstance made him leave his native land. An officer in the Prussian service, having said something that gave great offence, was led out, and, without trial, decapitated in the presence of the musician. Pepusch came to England in 1700, and gained great reputation. In 1713 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Music; but he afterwards disgusted that learned body of men; when Dr. Crofts had taken the children of the Chapel Royal, and Pepusch the performers from the

the theatres, and opened concerts in Oxford for his benefit. The Duke of Chandos, affecting a princely style of living at Canons, engaged him to superintend his chapel service; but His Grace's losses in the South Sea scheme, soon rendered the Doctor's attendance unnecessary. He accompanied Dr. Berkley, that amiable philanthropist, in his adventure to the Bermudas Islands, to found a college, in which, without doubt, he was to have been the professor of music: but the ship was wrecked, and the musician returned to a more permanent settlement, by leading to the altar, in 1722, Signora Margarita de L'Epine, who had quitted the stage, some time before, with a fortune of 10,000*l.* After his nuptials he resided in Boswell-court, Carey-street, and afterwards in Fetter-lane, where an inmate, and no small favourite, was a parrot, who took his station at the window, and surprised visitors and passengers with the air, "Non e si vago e bello," in "Julius "Cæsar." It was, indeed, a house of harmony: Mrs. Pepusch played extremely well upon the harpsichord; and their only child showed, that the air of England had not prevented his partaking of the talents of his parents, who, with him, attracted a great concourse of company to their concerts. Death, at length, deprived the Doctor of the grandmother, the mother, the boy, and the parrot. His last situation was that of organist at the Charter-House, where he died July 20, 1752, aged 85; and was buried in the chapel belonging to that foundation, which contains a monument to his memory, erected by a subscription of the members of the Academy of Ancient Music. He made his friends, Mr. John Immyns the Lutenist; Mr. Travers, organist of the Chapel Royal, and of St. Paul's, Covent Garden; and Mr. Ephraim Kelner, of the band of

Drury-lane Theatre; his heirs: he was one of the early patrons of the Society of Ancient Music. Though Pepusch was inferior to Handel, as a composer, he will ever be regarded as a most extraordinary man; and his theoretical knowledge was great, as appears by his Treatise on Harmony. He well understood the Greek language, and was a good judge of the music of the ancients; and, still more to his honour, during fifty years residence in this kingdom, there does not appear to have been a stain upon his character. His great business in life seems to have been, to study harmony, and to promote it in every way.

ANTHONIO VIVALDI, *a circle, in Hawkins's "History of Music," J. Caldwall sc.*
ANTHONIO VIVALDI, *square, 4to. La Cave sc.* 1725.

This celebrated composer for the violin, and great master of that instrument, had been director of the concerts at the hospital of Piety, at Venice; and master of the chapel of the palace of Philip, landgrave of Hesse. After his arrival in England he was engaged at the opera; and we possess his solos, sonatas, and concertos. But he injured his reputation by affecting singularity, in the vain idea, that originality of sound, though not according to the rules of the science of music, must be excellent. How different are his flights from the chaste and exquisite music of Corelli? Vivaldi died in 1743.

ABRAM ADCOCK, *blowing a French horn, and playing a violin, G. Bickham sc. ad vivum.*

Adcock, an organ-builder, used to play the first trumpet at Handel's oratorios for several years, and was supposed the best performer upon that instrument then resident in the kingdom; yet,

yet, though he excelled with this instrument, we see him represented as performing with the French horn, and on the violin. Mr. Newton told Granger, that he was at Lady Coningsby's seat of Hampton-Court in Herefordshire, when a very old man, and that he excelled on the violin. There is an organ by Adcock, at Church-Langton in Leicestershire, as there are at various other places: he also built chamber organs.

JOHN ROBINSON, *playing on a spinet, fol. T. Johnson p. G. Vertue sc.*

Mr. Robinson, educated in the Chapel Royal, under Blow, was celebrated as an organist, and attracted crowds to the three churches in which he played: St. Lawrence, Jewry; St. Magnus; and the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster. He performed well upon the harpsichord; and gained great reputation as an instructor, which occasioned his having more scholars than any other master of his time: and he well deserved the preference, being a man of great respectability of character, and extremely assiduous in his profession. Mr. Robinson died, much advanced in years, in 1762; and had married the only child of William Turner, Doctor of Music, who was remarkable for having lived almost seventy years in the marriage state. Dr. Turner died at the age of 80, January 13, 1740; and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in the same grave, and at the same time, with Elizabeth his wife, who died only four days before him. Mrs. Robinson, to distinguish her from Miss Anastatia Robinson, was called Mrs. Turner Robinson: for the former, though unmarried, was also called Mrs. as was then the custom. This Mrs. Turner Robinson sung in the opera of "Nar-

" cissus," as did Anastatia. Mrs. Robinson had a daughter, who sung for Handel, in the opera of " Hercules." It was, most likely, of this young lady's unworthy reception in public, that good-natured Harry Carey, the determined enemy of Italian music and Italian performers, complains in the following couplet, speaking of some favourite Cantatrice of the day:

" _____ while,
" With better voice, and fifty times her skill,
" Poor *Robinson* is always treated ill."

——— BENEDETTI, *4to. Beluzzi p. G. Vertue sc.*

Benedetti, one of those unfortunate persons that Italy too frequently sends to Britain, was engaged at the theatre in the Hay Market, though he was by no means considered as a first rate singer; indeed, if he had possessed some excellence, Senesino's superior talents, as an actor as well as singer, would have eclipsed him. Benedetti left England, and intended to dedicate the remainder of his days to piety, in an Italian monastery. While there, two English gentlemen went to his convent, on some antiquarian research, and were not a little surprised on being accosted in their native language. He explained who he was, and paid them every attention, always speaking with rapture of their country. At their departure they requested he would favour them with some commission, that they might convince him how much pleased they were with his civilities:—" Only," said he, " when you return to that dear country, " cut up a turf, and send it me; I shall esteem it " an inestimable treasure." This anecdote rests upon the authority of Dr. Hayes. I believe he did return himself to the dear soil, and died, says Granger, at Shene, in 1739.

HENRY

HENRY CAREY, *prefixed to his "Poems," 1729, 4to. J. Worsdale p. Faber sc. 1729.*

HENRY CAREY, *prefixed to his "Musical Century," 1740. folio, mez. J. Worsdale p. Faber sc.*

HARRY CAREY, *circle, J. Worsdale p. C. Grignion sc. in Hawkins's "History of Music."*

The gay Harry Carey studied the science of music under Olaus Westeinson Linnert, a German. He received some instruction also from Roseingrave, and was also a disciple of Geminiani; but for a short time only with the latter, and made no greater proficiency than composing a song, and sometimes a cantata: besides which, he was a teacher at boarding-schools, and to the children of the middle class of people. His muse was of the same mediocrity of talent; but he pleased, and he who can please the many, must have merit. He published a small collection of poems in duodecimo, so early as the year 1713; (these were reprinted in 1720;) and in 1732, six cantatas; and in the "Provoked Husband" there are some of his songs. His farce of the "Contrivances" contains several pretty airs of his own composition; and he wrote three dramas for Goodman's Fields Theatre, which were very favourably received. Carey at length advanced to a quarto, in which size he published his poems, by subscription, in 1729, with his "Namby Pamby," a satire upon Ambrose Philip's Poem on Georgina, Lord Carteret's infant daughter, born whilst his lordship was lord lieutenant of Ireland, and whilst Philip was in his suit; this lady, so idly complimented at that age, became afterwards Countess Cowper. In burlesque of the bombast common to the tragedies of the day, he wrote "Chrononhotontho-

"logos*," in 1734, which is still well received: and we have, besides, his "Honest Yorkshire-"man;" his "Interludes of Nancy, or the Pantry "Lovers;" and other things. He ventured at last upon two serious operas, Amelia and Teraminta, set to music by Lampe the Saxon, and Charles Smith. From a hint in "Ralph's Touch-"stone" he wrote his "Dragon of Wantley," and, as a companion, the "Dragoness," both likewise set to music by Lampe. These were intended to ridicule the prevailing taste for the Italian opera. His "Musical Century, or a Hun-"dred English Ballads," were, he said, "adapted "to several characters and incidents in human "life, and calculated for innocent conversation, "mirth, and instruction;" and, in 1743, he published his dramatic works, in a small 4to. likewise by subscription. This man of song and whim destroyed himself, at his house in Warner-street, Cold Bath Fields, October 4, 1744; and is an instance, among many others that I have remarked, of those who seem to live without care, and pretend to be occupied only with exciting pleasantry, having, when alone, the most severe afflictions. Life must have its serious moments; and the important duties must be performed, or distress will unavoidably approach. That Carey was highly admired by the public at large, the subscriptions to his works evidently prove. He had wit, and wit that was felt; but nothing causes so much hatred as ridicule. Those who were exposed to laughter by his means, detested him; and some who were capable, retorted: and he who most provokes, can least bear the retort. Envy, ridicule, pecuniary embarrassments, but

* The name of one of the characters in this piece, *Aldiborontifoscophornio*, is most probably taken from *Aldeboroni-Fusco-Phoni*, a great giant, mentioned in Spriggs's "Philosophical Essays, with brief adviso's," printed at London, in a very small size, 1657.

above

above all, an injury to his domestic felicity, the worst to be borne of any, occasioned a despondency, that prompted him to terminate his life, prematurely, by his own hand. Let wit be chastened, and gaiety moderated, or they will generally lead to misery, disgrace, and ruin. It has been extremely well observed of poor Carey, that, "as a poet, he was the last of that class of "which D'Urfey was the first; with this differ- "ence, that in all the songs and poems written "by him, on wine, love, and such kind of sub- "jects, he seems to have manifested an inviolable "regard for decency and good manners."

ANTONIO BERNACCHI, *in the same print with* ANTONIO PASI.

This print is mentioned by Granger, but I find no notice of it elsewhere, and that writer has said nothing about its size, or by whom engraved.

Antonio Bernacchi sung at London, in the opera of "Lotharius," performed in 1729; but, though a great master, he gained little applause: he therefore left us, and probably with no very favourable opinion of our taste. But this was not the Bernacchi who affected to be the founder of a new mode of singing, whose whimsical singularity gained few pupils, and not many admirers.

ANTONIO PASI, *in the same plate with* ANTONIO BERNACCHI.

Pasi was a singer at the opera, but I know nothing more of him.

——— KENNY, *playing on the bassoon, with "Kenny's Right" inscribed on his hat, anonymous. In Lord Orford's Catalogue of Vertue's Works,* Class xviii. *miscellaneous, this print is called a Conundrum*

nundrum for Kenny's right Tobacco, a toe, a back, and a capital O. This is one of Vertue's scarcest prints.

Kenny was probably a good companion and a musician, as well as a tobacconist, and may have been admitted to musical meetings of the second class; in which there was an opportunity for mutual accommodation, by his playing for them, and the company purchasing, in return, his "right Virginia."

——— DANDRIDGE, *wh. length, an etching, Clarke sc.* 1732.

This print represents the son of Dandridge the painter.

FEMALE SINGERS.

FRANCESCA CUZZONI SANDONI, *E. Seeman pinx. Caldwall sc. a circle, in Hawkins's "History of "Music."*

This opera singer, generally called Cuzzoni, was a native of Parma, and came to England about 1722: when high in reputation, she and Senesino engrossed the public attention. Faustina, the Venetian, followed in 1726, and the admirers of singing immediately became divided, and poor Handel had a dreadful time of it: he had endeavoured, in several of his compositions, to favour Cuzzoni's voice, yet she refused to sing "Falsa "Imagine" in "Otho." Transported with rage, the furious German seized her, and swore, if she did not comply, he would throw her out of the window. After this event Handel patronized Faustina, and the rivals exerted all their female arts to ruin each other. Discord ensued, and Amazonian warfare followed. The contest was as unequal in strength as in other respects.

Cuzzoni

Cuzzoni was neither young nor handsome: Faustina was both, and had the finest voice. At length, the Cuzzonites and the Faustinians wishing for concord, that they might retain both sides, as their qualifications were pleasingly diversified, offered a sum to each; but as some preference was demanded by the Faustinians, a guinea a year more was allowed her than Cuzzoni. The former resented this compromise, as they insisted that Francesca wrought miracles: for, said they,

Boast not how Orpheus charm'd the rocks,
And set a dancing stones and stocks,
And tygers rage appeas'd;
All this Cuzzoni has surpass'd—
Sir Wilfred[a] seems to have a taste,
And Smith[b] and Gage[c] are pleas'd.

Cuzzoni was employed at the opera in the Haymarket, in 1748, and performed in "Terradellas "Mitridate," but without approbation; when she returned to Italy, fell into poverty, and subsisted by making buttons.

Little Syren of the stage,
Charmer of an idle age,
Empty warbler, breathing lyre,
Wanton gale of fond desire,
Bane of ev'ry manly art,
Sweet enfeebler of the heart,
O! too pleasing is thy strain;
Hence to southern climes again.
Tuneful mischief, vocal spell,
To this island bid farewell;
Leave us as we ought to be:
Leave the Britons rough and free.

AMBROSE PHILIPS.

[a] Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart.; [b] Simon Smith, Esq.; [c] Sir William Gage, Bart.; all subscribers to the Royal Academy.

SIGNORA

SIGNORA FAUSTINA, *in a circle, Rosalba p. C. Grignion sc. in Hawkins's "History of Music."*

Faustina Bordoni, best known by her baptismal name, was by birth a Venetian. Young, genteel in person, and with a handsome face, she came into England, the rival of Cuzzoni, in 1726. Her first appearance in public was in the opera of Alexander. Handel composed several airs therein, for the express purpose of showing her extraordinary powers of execution; nor did she fail him in the performance, "for she emulated "the liquid articulation of the nightingale, and "charmed the unprejudiced part of her hearers "into ecstasy." A country so fond of division and party as ours is, could not possibly pass by so fair an opportunity of indulging its propensity. Whig and tory; high church and low church; the friends of King George, and the Jacobites; in short, every occasion of contest sunk at once to nothing, before the all-powerful influence of the two signoras, their claims to vocal pre-eminence, and the heaviest bag of English guineas. To such a height of rancour and malevolence did their pretensions to exclusive admiration and decided excellence rise, that ("*Animus meminisse "horret luctuq. refugit!*") not only the rival candidates themselves, are reported to have fallen from words to blows; but their respective patronesses, also, were not, without difficulty, upon some occasions, prevented from engaging in like manner, in support of their respective favourites. The Countess of Pembroke of the day, supported the cause of Cuzzoni; and, with all the zeal of patronage, is said to have encouraged even the cat-

cat-calling of the rival syren; as witness the following epigram:

Old poets sing that beasts did dance,
Whenever Orpheus pleas'd:
So to Faustina's charming voice
Wise Pembroke's asses bray'd.

The superiority of Faustina's merit was particularly maintained by Dorothy, Countess of Burlington; and Charlotte, Lady Delamer; among the women; and by a large majority among the men, for a reason far more competent to their judgment in general, than their taste in music: inasmuch as she was very much younger, and, indisputably, much handsomer than her competitor. The more *notified* male admirers of the latter are already characterized in the foregoing article, where the unfortunate close of Cuzzoni's life is strongly contrasted with the happier fate of her rival, who, on her quitting England, made a successful marriage with a musician of eminence at Dresden; as if her presiding good genius continued with her to the last, and said, or might be supposed to say, "*Nec ipsâ in morte relinquam!*"

ACTORS IN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

BARTON BOOTH, *prefixed to his "Life and "Poems," 1783, 8vo. Vr. Bank p. 1720, G. Vr. Gucht sc.*

BARTON BOOTH, *inserted JOHN BOOTH, 4to. mez. G. White sc.*

It generally happens that unfortunate persons only, who have had a good education, and are possessed of personal qualifications, go upon the stage, but Mr. Booth was an exception. A man of fashion by birth, he adopted a theatrical life

life in preference to a much higher profession, which would have entitled him to a more elevated rank in society. The Booths, of Lancaster, were of the family of Booth, Earls of Warrington, whose representative in the above county, contemporary with Mr. Booth's father, was Sir Robert Booth, of Salford, Knt. lord chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. Mr. Barton Booth's father was John Booth, Esq. a gentleman of consequence and reputation, but whose fortune was inconsiderable; and he had several children, of whom Barton was his third son. The father probably resided in Westminster for the advantage of educating them at the Collegiate School, as he was very attentive to their attainments; and Barton became a scholar at the age of nine, under Dr. Busby. It is well known, that the Doctor was partially fond of his pupils acting Latin plays. Young Booth had made a rapid progress in the learned languages, and he even excelled in Latin compositions. His figure, gesticulation, voice, and other qualifications, made him even a youthful Roscius. Universally praised, he felt the general applause. His father wished to have sent him to the university, at the age of eighteen, in order to qualify him for the sacerdotal office, in which his powers of oratory, his learning, taste, and his virtues, might have promoted him to the prelacy; but he rejected the wishes of an indulgent, careful parent, and fled to Ireland, where he performed at Dublin, as an actor, for three years. The grief this perverse conduct occasioned his father, was extremely poignant. In the effusions of his sorrow he would frequently say, "The old man poisoned "him with his latest breath," alluding to Dr. Busby's commendations of his acting. After he appeared on the London stage, some time elapsed before

before he gained the public estimation, owing to the principal characters being pre-engaged by the best performers. However, when opportunities offered, he shone with that refulgence, that he was soon saluted as the first of his profession. Patronized by Lord Fitzharding, and tutored by Mr. Betterton, to whom he was an obedient pupil, he obtained great consequence, both in and out of the theatre. Lord Bolingbroke, when in his glory, and during the decline of Queen Ann, raised him to be the first manager in the theatre; but Mr. Dogget so highly resented it, that he would not even accept his share of the profits, amounting to 1000*l.* per annum. Booth excelled in the character of Cato, and he sometimes played in comedy; but in nervous tragedy he was the truly dignified actor. He seemed born for solemnity and command; and he was solemn and dictatorial in private life. He said little in company; but what he did, was as if giving instructions, and in a tone of authority more than of friendship. Even on the stage he passed over the more trivial parts of the characters, that he might throw all the pathos where it would be felt by the audience. His sense, his knowledge of the languages, and his taste, enabled him to know and feel the whole force of the author's words; and he certainly was the best person in birth and qualifications, that had then ever walked a British stage. His manners were not only correct, but he was the respectable gentleman and the moralist. But no part of his character was more estimable than the duty he showed to Mr. Booth, his father, who lived to see him in full possession of the public admiration; yet it is most probable it did not reconcile him to his profession. It is not only as an actor that we must view Barton Booth, but as a poet: when a youth

a youth he translated several odes of Horace; and afterwards wrote several songs and poems, and a masque, called "Dido and Æneas," which was well received. Indeed, his *aversion* to exertion, only prevented his excelling in writing as well as in acting. The epitaph in Latin, upon the friend of his youth, Mr. William Smith, has been often and justly quoted and printed, which did as much honour to his head as his heart. He loved the man: he felt grateful; and he always mentioned him with zeal. Mr. Smith was a player and a manager, and, like Booth, exemplary in his conduct towards his company. Punctual, generous, and just, Mr. Booth was not the tyrant, but the friend of all who were employed in his theatre; but, unhappily, his frame sunk beneath a complication of disorders, May 10, 1733, when at the age of 52. His first wife was the daughter of Sir William Barkham, Bart. to whom he was united in 1704, and she died six years afterwards: he then married Miss Saintlowe, an actress, who most distinguished herself in the character of the "Fair Quaker of Deal;" but he had no issue by either. He left the whole of his property, by will, to the latter, from justice; as he declared his possessions amounted to but two thirds of the sum he received with her on the day of their marriage. Mrs. Booth had left the stage, but returned to it probably to augment their income, gradually lessened by his disregard of œconomy: upon his death she finally took leave of the public. So accurate was Mr. Booth in his attitudes, that painters, engravers, and sculptors could consult him with propriety. His widow, who survived him nearly half a century, manifested her regard for his memory, by erecting a monument for him in the Abbey, with a suitable inscription thereon. Soon after it was put up

up, attended by some friends, Mrs. Booth went to look at it; and after considering it for some time, with attention and considerable emotion, she returned back to her house, from which she never went out any more, but died shortly after, at a very advanced age.

BENJAMIN GRIFFIN, *with* JOHNSON, *as* TRIBULATION *and* ANANIAS, *mez. P. V. Bleeck sc. ad vivum. By a note of Granger's it appears, the picture was painted in* 1738: *it should be, the print was engraved, for there was no painting; and I even doubt that the date is far too late.*

Griffin was originally an apprentice to a glazier at Norwich; but disliking his brittle employment, he determined to leave his trade, and join a strolling company of comedians. Griffin at length appeared on the London stage, where he gained great reputation, as one of the most natural, unaffected comedians, that had ever appeared on it. He is also known as the author of "The Key to the what d'ye call it," "Love in a "Sack," and some other small dramatic pieces, but they are held in no estimation. Benjamin Griffin was not the *Captain* Griffin mentioned by Cibber in his life. The elder Griffin died in 1740, with the character of an "honest, friendly "man."

BENJAMIN JOHNSON, *in the print with* GRIFFIN, *as* ANANIAS *and* TRIBULATION, *mez. P. V. Bleeck sc. ad vivum.*

Johnson, the comedian, though not quite equal to his associate, Griffin, was yet a performer of considerable merit. He was many years on the stage, and excelled in his particular cast of parts. Besides the character above mentioned, he was

always much applauded in those of Justice Shallow, Corbachio, and Morose. He died July 31, 1742, aged near fourscore, having kept his place upon the stage almost to the last year of his life.

THOMAS WALKER, *as* MACHEATH, *oval, eight verses, mez. J. Ellys p. Faber sc.* 1728.

Walker kept a great theatrical booth in Southwark Fair, as did Penkethman; he also acted in the same way in Bartholomew Fair, where Booth saw him playing the part of Paris, in the popular droll of the Siege of Troy. The first regular theatre which received him, was that of Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he performed the part of Lorenzo in the "Jew of Venice;" but he never appeared to so much advantage in any character as in that of Macheath, of which he was the original performer. But Walker's Macheath was not the *fine* gentleman which modern actors have made him; more, one should suppose, from a mistaken regard to their own sentiments and appearance, than from a real feeling of the character, and the proper mode of representing it, according to the ideas of the author.

JAMES SPILLER, *with a bowl of punch before him, prefixed to his "Life,"* 1729, 8vo. *J. Bell sc. This print was taken from his picture painted by La Guerre, which was hung up for a sign to a public-house kept by Spiller, in Clare Market.*

Spiller and his wife were useful performers in the common characters of comedy. He was the original Matt. of the Mint, in the "Beggar's "Opera," and was much applauded in that part. It is worthy of remark, that all the parts in this drama must have have been admirably cast on its first

first coming out, as almost every performer, whose name is recorded in theatrical history, as having had a share in it, is mentioned with applause for his performance. Spiller was taken with an apoplectic fit as he was acting in the pantomime of "Pluto and Proserpine," before the Prince of Wales, and was obliged to be carried off the stage. He survived about a week only; dying, February 7, 1729, at the early age of 37, and was buried in St. Clement's Churchyard, at the expence of Mr. Rich, the manager of the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

AN ACTRESS.

ANN OLDFIELD, *standing, holding a book, mez. J. Richardson p. E. Fisher sc.*

ANN OLDFIELD, *prefixed to her "Life," 1761, Vr. Gucht sc.*

Few female theatrical performers have engaged the attention of the public more than Mrs. Oldfield. We are not told what situation her father filled, but her grandfather was a vintner: she was born in Pall Mall, 1683, and her mother's history seems more interwoven with her own. Her maternal grandfather had an estate in land, and was in James II's guards, but reduced his daughter to poverty by extravagance; in consequence of which, she was apprenticed to Mrs. Wotton, a sempstress in King-street, Westminster. She married and buried Oldfield, and afterwards became the wife of one Wood. For a short interval between her marriages she lodged with her sister, Mrs. Voss, who kept the Mitre Tavern in St. James's Market; not, I believe, the Mrs. Voss, who was Sir Godfrey Kneller's mistress. Mrs. Oldfield had her mother's propensity for reading plays; and while bar-maid at Mrs. Voss's,

Sir John Vanburgh hearing her read, though unobserved, was so greatly surprised that he introduced her to Rich; and Mrs. Cross having then eloped from the theatre with a gay baronet, she was substituted in her place. Her first character was Candiope in "Secret Love;" and Mrs. Vanbruggen's premature death in child-bed further augmented her importance. Her performance of Lady Lurewell in the "Constant Couple," so delighted the town, that the play had a run of fifty-one nights. Lady Betty Modish, in the "Careless Husband," was equally well supported by her; and Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Bracegirdle leaving their profession, she became *sole empress* of the stage: but she went into a decline when at the height of her fame, and died after a lingering illness, October 23, 1730, aged 47. Her corpse, dressed by Mrs. Saunders's directions, had on "a very fine Brussels lace head, a Holland "shift, with a tucker, and double ruffles of the "same lace, a pair of new kid gloves, and wrapped "up in a winding sheet." Thus richly adorned, she was carried from her house in Grosvenor-street, on the 27th, to the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, where she lay in state, and about three o'clock was conveyed to the Abbey: the pall being supported by Lord Delaware; Lord Hervey; the Right Hon. George Bubb Dodington, afterwards Lord Melcomb-Regis; Charles Hedges, Esq.; Walter Carey, Esq.; and Captain Elliot; and her eldest son, Arthur Mainwaring, Esq. was chief mourner. Dr. Barker, senior prebendary, then resident, read the burial service "very willingly, "and with the greatest satisfaction." This funeral was a striking contrast to the French, who ignominiously buried Mademoiselle Le Couvreur in the fields. Mrs. Oldfield appeared to great advantage off as well as on the stage. She had studied

studied books, had frequented the best company, and was inferior to none in the ease and gentility of her manners; and her understanding was highly cultivated, beyond that of many of her sex. These accomplishments attracted the love of Arthur Mainwaring, Esq. confessedly one of the finest gentlemen in Britain; and no attachment could be more closely cemented by mutual affection. By Mainwaring she had the son who attended her to the grave; and, by General Churchill she had Charles, Churchill, Esq. Curll wrote her life in 1731, under the assumed name of William Egerton, Esq. in which all the characters she acted are enumerated: that of Lady Betty Modish, perhaps her greatest, was "written for, and in great mea-"sure copied from her." Cibber, who knew her well, says, that she improved in her person till thirty-six years of age, and till her death in her acting: for she endeavoured as much to excel, after the establishment of her character upon the stage, as others did to obtain one. Her manners were gentle and conciliating, and being extremely moderate in her requests, she never met with a denial from the managers; and though she might have demanded her salary to the last moment of her life, by her agreement, she remitted it when she was no longer able to appear upon the stage. She showed a sincere piety in her last illness; and though she erred in two instances, yet she seemed ever to revere virtue, and reverence religion. She gave, by will, annuities to her mother, and her aunt, Jane Gourlaw; the rest of her property she divided between her two sons, Arthur Mainwaring and Charles Churchill, with survivorship if either should die in their minority. Lord Hrevey, John Hedges, and the Hon. Brigadier-general Churchill were her executors. Her property was considerable; and she possessed a pretty

a pretty collection of medals, statues, and pictures. Her jewels were of great value; and she had also a considerable quantity of plate and books. The furniture of her house was equally costly: all these she ordered to be sold. A wit remarking that she was buried near two other well-known characters, who, like her, had never been married, and observing the part of the Abbey where they all lay, threw into the grave, after the funeral service had been read, a paper, on which was penciled:

If penance in the bishop's court be fear'd,
Congreve, and Craggs, and Oldfield, will be scar'd
To find, that, at the resurrection day,
They've all so near the CONSISTORY lay.

JEMIMA PALMER, 1720? *C. D'Agar pinx. G. White sc.*

I am not certain who Jemima Palmer was, but I think she was an actress.

A STENOGRAPHER.

JAMES WESTON, *prefixed to his "Stenography,"* 1745, 8*vo. J. Dowling p. J. Cole sc.*
JAMES WESTON, *Faber sc.*

Mr. Weston was, I suppose, a writing-master, and he taught drawing; but, perhaps, he most valued himself upon instructing in the arts of tachygraphy and stenography. An Essay towards a further Improvement in short Hand, was published in 1736 by Philip Gibbs; but, in the same year has appeared, "A Vindication of "J. Weston's Method of Short-hand, from the "Reflections of the Rev. Mr. P. Gibbs, a dissent-

"ing

" ing Minister at Hackney, printed for the Au-
" thor." The Stenography went through a second edition, which was advertized as " useful to all
" members of parliament, gentlemen of the
" clergy, law, &c. the second impression of
" Mr. Weston's new Method of Short-hand, (au-
" thorized by His Majesty,) directing to join, in
" every sentence, two, three, four, five, six, or
" more words together in one, without taking
" off the pen, in the twinkling of an eye, by the
" signs of the English moods, tenses, persons,
" participles, &c. never before invented: and
" what is sufficient to teach any the art perfectly,
" without further instruction, though they may
" know nothing of Latin, as is attested by several
" gentlemen of the clergy, law, &c. at the begin-
" ning of the book. To be sold by himself, at the
" Hand and Pen, over against Norfolk-street in
" the Strand. *N.B.* If the book does not teach
" any purchaser perfectly, he hereby obliges
" himself to teach them gratis."

WRITING-MASTERS.

WILLIAM BROOKS, *prefixed to his " Delightful " Recreation for the Industrious," 1717, Tomlinson p. G. Bickham sc.*

When Mr. Brooks published the above book he could have been but young, as he was born in 1696. It consisted of twenty-one plates, in oblong folio, of plain and practical writing, very neat and true, *G. Bickham sc.* who informed the reader, in a note, " that the original pieces were fairly performed
" with the pen; and likewise the ornamental
" part struck by command of hand, part in his

" presence, and the rest at the author's leisure " hours." Bickham's assertion adds much to the merit of the performance; and the author adds, in his preface: " pleasure, not profit, was the " stimulus, except what arose from a wish to " serve the youth of his country; and, that if he " was encouraged by the public approbation, he " would perform something of that, or another " nature, to further promote their advantage :" but it does not appear that he made such an attempt. In Bickham's " Penman's Companion" is one of his pieces, dated 1720; and in his " Universal Penman," printed in 1741, another. Brooks originally kept a school at the corner of Hayes Court, at the upper end of Gerrard-street, near Newport Market, where he taught writing, arithmetic, and merchants' accounts; but he removed to Castle-street, in the Park, Southwark, after having married the widow of Mr. Dennis Smith, who had previously kept that school. Retiring thence, he was succeeded by Mr. Richard Morris, another celebrated penman. Brooks then went to Much, or Great Baddow, near Chelmsford, in Essex, where he died, in 1749, aged 53. There is an incident mentioned in his dedication to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his " De- " lightful Recreation," which is interesting, and much to his credit. The young Indian, or rather American prince, brought from South Carolina, who had received the name of George Forcenza, was placed under his care, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts, with a desire that he should be instructed in writing, arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian religion. So assiduous was this unenlightened young person, that Mr. Brooks declared, that in six months he could read the Bible; and had made

made such a progress in writing and arithmetic, as was scarcely to be paralleled in so short a time. However, the tutor must have taken great care of him, and have amply repaid the confidence placed in him by the society, who, no doubt selected him, as a person of established reputation for religious conduct and professional acquirements.

ABRAHAM NICHOLAS, *prefixed to his "Complete Writing-Master," 1722, G. Bickham sc.*
ABRAHAM NICHOLAS, *with ornaments.*

This writing-master was the son of Abraham Nicholas, who kept a writing-school in Bread-street, London, and under whose tuition, it is supposed, he became a celebrated penman. The senior Nicholas was a man of abilities, and published "The Young Accountant's Debitor and Creditor," 8vo. which was reprinted in 1713. The junior Abraham, born in 1692, lived at the Hand and Pen in the same street, and probably succeeded his father. He published, in 1715, "Various Examples of Penmanship," in fifteen plates. This small copy-book was engraved by Bickham, and passed through another edition in 1717. His "Penman's Assistant" and "Youth's "Instructor" appeared in 1719, consisting of fifteen narrow plates, with only two lines on each plate. It contains an alphabet of examples in *round-hand*, without the engraver's name; and it was sold by H. Overton, at the White Horse, without Newgate. These seem to have raised his reputation, and to have enabled him to remove to Clapham, where he kept a very considerable boarding-school. His "Complete Writing-master," engraved by Bickham, on thirty-one long folio plates, exclusive of his portrait, was published

lished in 1725; and Bickham says, in a letter prefixed, addressed to Mr. John Bowles, printseller at Mercer's Hall:—"I never saw any pieces that "were wrote with greater command of hand than "the originals of that book." In the same year he sent to Bickham, for his "Penman's Companion," two specimens of his abilities, one of German text, the other in print-hand. For some reason, not mentioned, he went to America, and settled in Virginia, where he died about 1744; but his brother, James Nicholas, continued the boarding-school which he had established at Clapham, and supported it with reputation. There is one of his pieces in Abraham's "Complete Writing-"master."

DANCING-MASTERS.

JOHN SHAW, *mez. J. Ellys p. Faber sc.*

Mr. Shaw, a dancing-master, died in 1740.

——— ISAAC, *oval frame, large wig and gown, mez. L. Goupy p. G. White sc.*

Mr. Isaac was a dancing-master, of great reputation in his day. But though he has been promised as much immortality as belongs to any human works of genius, by a votary of the Muses*, it is greatly to be apprehended, that his name and his performance are now equally out of remembrance, as out of fashion.

* "And *Isaac's Rigadoon* shall live as long
"As Raphael's painting, or as Virgil's song."
The Art of Dancing.

Mr.

Mr. KELLOM TOMLINSON, Author of the "Original Art of Dancing," Composer, Writer of Dances and their Music, for the Use and Entertainment of the Public, *Richard V. Bleeck p.* 1716, *F. Morellon le Cave sc.* 1754.

This person, whose Christian name was properly Kenelm, learnt his art under that celebrated master, Mr. Caverley, of Queen's Square, Holborn, with whom he lived from the year 1707 to 1714. At quitting him he set up for himself, as a teacher; and, from the appeal he makes in the preface to his "Art of Dancing, explained by "Reading and Figures," to the nobility and gentry of both sexes, who had learnt of him, it should seem, with great reputation and success. This work, the second edition of which was printed in 4to. with numerous plates, in 1744, with his portrait prefixed, appears to have been long in hand, and to have engaged his leisure time and attention for many years; and he complains much of unfair dealing, by the publication of a translation on the same subject from the French, on the back of his advertisement for printing his work. As a proof of the mastery he had obtained in the art of teaching, he mentions, as extraordinary instances of the proficiency of his pupils, two in particular, who had appeared upon the stage *with no small applause*: the one, Mr. John Topham, who danced upon both theatres, under the name of Mr. *Kellom's scholar*, when he had been with him not quite three years. The other, Miss Frances, who, on the Theatre Royal in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, performed the *Passacaile de Scilla*, consisting of above a thousand measures, or steps, without making the least mistake; to which he adds: "that she left him in the midst of "her

"her improvement." The plates, representing ladies and gentlemen in the several parts of the dance, were engraved by Vandergucht, Vertue, King, Fletcher, and others, the best artists of that day; and, as they represent the costume of the time, and the court dresses, both male and female, are very curious and interesting. Each plate is dedicated to a lady or gentleman, most of whom had been his scholars, and were subscribers to his book.

PRINTSELLERS.

EDWARD COOPER, *a roll in his hand, mez. J. Vr. Vaer Pelham sc.* 1724.

Cooper was a printseller, and resided at the Three Pigeons in Bedford-street, Covent Garden, who died, in all probability, about the beginning of 1725, as an advertisement appeared in the "Daily Post," in April that year, relative to the sale of his household goods, copperplates, prints, &c. He was so fond of his child that he had an engraving made of him, as has been mentioned in the late reign.

JOHN OVERTON, *Æt.* 68, 1708, *wig, band, 4to. mez.*

Mr. Overton was a printseller. It would be pleasant if collectors knew more of our printsellers, from Peter Stent, George Humble, and others in the reigns of Charles I. and II. In that of William III. John Bullfinch flourished, who has been already noticed; and Granger mentions Rowlet, as selling the print of Dobson: but the celebrated mezzotinter Smith was a kind of monopolizer of the trade. Overton appears to me

to

to have succeeded him in this business; being, in his day, the principal vender of engravings. Granger conjectured Overton to have been descended from the family of the name of a place in Hants, but he says nothing more of him. Was he not some way concerned with Scott, who was a person of great respectability, and the most eminent bookseller in Europe, who resided in Little Britain, the grand emporium, for a good length of time, for books of every description. Several of the trade were men of learning; and there the literati went to converse with each other. They could do this no where so well as at Overton's, especially if they wished to know any thing relative to foreign literature: as he had warehouses at Franckfort, (celebrated for its fairs of books,) Paris, and other places. He contracted with Herman Moll, of St. Paul's Churchyard, to purchase his trade; but Moll failing, he lost half the 10,000*l.* he owed him. Scott, who was a good scholar, spent his time in reading, after his leaving off business. Granger extracted this account from the Life of Dr. John North, and placed it as relative to Overton: I therefore should suppose there was some connexion between them. Booksellers were then called librarians, and probably printselling was a branch of trade annexed to it. I do not know the date of Overton's decease. I should imagine, Smith, Cooper, and Overton, made it a very profitable trade: for Mr. John King, senior, a printseller in the Poultry, who died September 7, 1738, left 10,000*l.* The next great printseller was Mr. John Bowles, at the Black Horse in Cornhill; a catalogue of whose maps, prints, &c. now before me, dated 1764, evinces he must have had a very considerable stock; and it is well known that he left a large property. He removed from Cornhill;

hill; and the "Gentleman's Magazine" thus notices his death: "April 8, 1757, died Mr. Thomas "Bowles, the great printseller, late of St. Paul's "Church-yard."

TRADESMEN AND MECHANICS.

JOHN LOFTING, *very rare.*

Mr. Lofting, a merchant of London, was the inventor and patentee of the fire-engine, as we are informed by the engraving; in one corner of which is a view of the Monument, and in another, the Royal Exchange, &c. The engines are represented as at work, with letter-press explanations.

JACOB TONSON, *in his cap and night-gown, G. Kneller p. Faber sc.* 1733.

Jacob Tonson, bookseller, acquired a very large property, and had the character of being remarkably liberal to authors; so that a writer says:—"By booksellers, wit and learning have "received more ample, more substantial encou-"ragement, than from all the princely or noble "patrons, from Augustus down to Lewis XIV. "What astonishing sums have been paid for ma-"nuscripts by our Tonsons, our Lintots; and yet "there are still greater sums paid now by far "than was in Tonson's time. Indeed, very liberal "and very munificent acts have distinguished "the booksellers now living." Tonson was well known to Dryden, who sent him his manuscript translation of Virgil, and was refused the price he asked;

asked; upon which the indignant bard wrote this discription of him:

With leering look, bull-fac'd, and freckled fair,
With two left legs, with Judas-colour'd hair,
And frowsy pores, that taint the ambient air.

which he enclosed to the bookseller, with this gentle addition:—"Tell the dog, that he who "wrote them can write more." Jacob, abashed, counted out the money, and sent it, as he would have given a sop to Cerberus. Tonson was well known as secretary to the Kit Cat Club, held originally at Christopher Cat's, who kept the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, but afterwards at Barn-Elms in Surry, near which place one of his sons purchased a house in 1747. The Duke of Somerset presenting him with his portrait, all the other members of this celebrated whig club did the shme. The tories threw many a squib at the assembly, and it gave rise to the "Kit Cats," a poem:

"Hence did th'assembly's title first arise,
"And Kit Cat wits sprung first from Kit Cat pyes."

Cat was famous for his mutton pyes, which were always a standing dish. Granger gives this parody as very applicable:

Eat mutton once, and you need eat no more,
All other meats appear so mean, so poor;
Eat it again, nay, oft'ner of it eat,
And you will find you need no other meat.

Tonson's mutton excellently well agreed with him; for he lived to the age of 80, and died at Ledbury in Herefordshire, in 1735. His wealth was very considerable, and the family was for a long

long time printers to the government. Swift, at the change of Queen Ann's ministry, procured the office for Mr. Barber, the tory printer; but, I believe, at the accession of George I. the Tonsons regained and retained it for many years.

JOHN GURNEY, *oval frame, own hair, sheep feeding, ships sailing, twenty-one verses, 1720, rare.*

Mr. Gurney, a most respectable man, resident in the city of Norwich, was "a Quaker, eminent "for his knowledge of trade, good temper, and "great abilities." Indeed, his religious sentiments alone prevented his receiving the civic honours of his opulent city, to which place he appears to have been a great benefactor, by encouraging and promoting its woollen manufacture. He died January 26, 1741, leaving a son, named John, who will be mentioned in the next reign.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Æt. 64, a small oval, J. Taylor sc.*

Mr. Williams was a clothier of Kidderminster in Worcestershire, and died in 1755.

BENJAMIN BRADLEY, *holding a pipe, bottle, &c. on a table, "The Best in Christendom without "Excise," mez. A. Pond p. J. Faber sc.*

Mr. Bradley was a tobacconist, and, if not a boaster, a very capital one, who is said to have died in 1751. Benjamin Bradley, a Virginian merchant, who died in 1732 or 1733, we may reasonably suppose, was his near relation, and by him he was supplied with this choice article, upon the

the best terms, which enabled him to obtain great credit in his trade; but whether his own vanity, or the gratitude of his customers, prompted the engraving of his features, does not appear. This print, with its emblems, evidently alludes to the famous triumph of the tobacco trade, in the defeat of Sir Robert Walpole's memorable scheme for subjecting that article, and wine, to the duties of excise, in 1732; on which occasion it is most probable that Mr. Bradley distinguished himself by a zealous opposition to it.

JOHN STURGES, *Turk's cap, furred and laced habit, mez. J. Vr. Bank p. F. Kyte sc.* 1733.

JOHN STURGES, *in a velvet cap, and holding a pair of compasses, mez. J. Vr. Bank p.* 1726, *G. White sculp.*

This fine-dressed man was by trade a carpenter, according to Bromley; but another gentleman thought he was a comedian: and Granger supposed him to have been a gentleman who had visited Turkey; and adds, that he was living in Bloomsbury in 1769. He was the vainest of the vain; and is said to have paid 80*l.* in one year for portraits of himself, painted by Vanderbank and others. The first engraving of Sturges was begun by White, who finished the head and part of the drapery; but Kyte completed the print, and *modestly* put his name to it. Of this print, which has been much injured, and very badly retouched, it is difficult, at this time of day, to obtain a good impression.

——— MARSHALL, *an etching, 4to.*

Marshall, it is said, was a spectacle-maker in London. The trade seems mean; yet what can

equal the blessing of being, as it were, restored to sight again, when age has dimmed the eyes: none but a perverse Swift would renounce the advantage to be derived from glasses. How much does science owe to the invention! Had Marshall been the inventor, instead of vender, of spectacles, we might have voted him a statue; yet, if he excelled in his trade, his contemporaries ought, in gratitude, to have told us something of his history, or, at least, the exact method he used to assist their sight.

JAMES SMITH, *Æt.* 47, 1717, *fol. S. Tuncks p. J. Pine sc.*

This man was a maker of false eyes. It is extraordinary how well the eye may be imitated. I have known two gentlemen who each wore a false eye, yet I never suspected either of them as being deprived of a real one; but I thought they had a peculiar set look with one of their eyes. Whether Smith was the inventor of false eyes or not, I cannot discover; if so, he deserves double credit.

HUMPHRY SKELTON, *sitting in a contemplative posture, bare head, six English verses, anonymous mez. H. Hysing p. Faber sc.* 1728.

This person was of the trade of an upholsterer, but why he should have been represented in this melancholy posture, or indeed engraved at all, it is difficult to conjecture. This notice of his print may be the means of obtaining some information concerning his personal history, and if he is properly an object of fame, may, after a long repose, again restore him to celebrity.

LE BECK,

——— LE BECK, *in a linen cap, holding a glass, G. Kneller p. A. Miller sc.* 1739.

——— LE BECK, *Trotter sc.*

Le Beck was one of the most celebrated tavern-keepers of his time, but he was not without his rivals. In the "Hind and Panther" transversed, Pontac's eating-house is mentioned with Epicurean honour:

"When at Pontac's he may regale himself."

Pontac's was chiefly frequented as a mutton-chop-house; but every luxury might be had there. Braund's was another noted place of this kind; as was the Castle, near Covent Garden, memorable for its celebrated cook, John Pierce, where a most gallant act was performed by some licentious persons, who taking off one of the shoes from a noted courtezan, filled it with wine, and drank her health, and then consigned it to Pierce to dress it for them; when Tom produced it, exquisitely ragooed, for their supper. Caviac was master of a house of entertainment, of whom Amherst sung:

"Now sumptuously at Caviac's dine,
"And drink the very best of wine."

John White's chocolate-house was well known, and the man died September 28, 1768, possessed of a very considerable fortune. None, however, excelled Le Beck in providing of the best food, exquisitely cooked, and the most admirable wines; nor did he yield to any of his compeers in the extravagance of his charges. Perhaps Le Beck's temple was the best provided in London for the devotees of the Epicurean sect; and their high priest seems to have been a large, tremendous-

looking man, fit for the ancient office of killing the largest victims offered at their altars. I should have thought myself highly reprehensible in speaking of these different places of proud luxury, if I had not recollected, that London can still supply the votaries of good-eating with at least as excellent dishes, as good wine, and at as high prices, as even distinguished the days of far-famed Le Beck, whose mighty head became the sign of a noted tavern in the next reign. As in ancient Egypt there was a physician for every disease, so Lord Kaims recommends a cook for each separate dish. Happy, thrice happy, the contented rural rector, who has good plain food nicely dressed; for, with him,

"No cook with art increas'd physicians' fees,
"Nor serv'd up death in soups and fricasees."

GARTH.

EDWARD KIDDER, *prefixed to his "Receipts," 8vo. R. Shepherd sc.*

Kidder, a pastry-cook, fearful that his excellent receipts should be lost by his death, patriotically gave them to the world before that lamentable event occurred. This maker of puffs died in 1739, at the age of 73. A person of the same name, and most likely an immediate descendant, was lately living in Holborn; but the family dignity had suffered some abatement, as the practical part appeared to have taken the lead of the theory of the science, the academy having given way to the humbler designation of a pastry-cook's shop. As a proof of how great importance it was once esteemed, one of the original

EDW. KIDDER
Pastry-master.

ginal professors' bills is given at length in the note*.

CLASS XI.

LADIES.

DUCHESSES.

ELIZABETH PERCY, Duchess of Somerset, *in an oval, rare, mez. Becket sc.*

ELIZABETH PERCY, Duchess of Somerset, *mez. W. Clarke sc. sold by Becket: these two are from the same plate.*

ELIZABETH PERCY, Duchess of Somerset, *Æt. circa 71, mez. P. Lely p. A. Browne exc. mentioned by Granger. See his observations upon it.*

ELIZABETH PERCY, Duchess of Somerset, *same attitude as* LUCY LOFTUS, *Lely p. E. Cooper sc.*

There have been few characters more memorable for circumstances not depending upon herself than this Duchess of Somerset, sole daughter and heir of her father, Josceline, in whom terminated the male line of the Percys, Earls of Northumberland, equally memorable for their valour, their turbulence, and their vast possessions. Henry Cavendish, earl of Ogle, only son of Henry, duke of Newcastle, was affianced to her; but his death, in 1680, prevented consummation. Thomas Thynne, Esq. next aspired to this rich heiress; but the infamous Count Coningsmark had him

* Within an engraved border: "To all young ladies, at Edward Kidder's "pastry-school in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, are taught all sorts of pastry "and cookery, Dutch hollow-works and butter-work, on Thursdays, Fri-"days, Saturdays, in the afternoon; and on the same days in the morning, at "his school in Norris-street, in St. James's Haymarket; and at his school "in St. Martin's le Grand, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in the "afternoon."

shot dead, Sunday, February 12, 1682, with a musketoon, in his coach, at broad day, in Pall Mall, London, as they were on the eve of their nuptials. So little impression, however, did this dreadful accident appear to have made on the lady's mind, that she suffered herself to be led to the altar, as a bride, by Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, K.G. May 30, following. This pair blazed in the court of Charles II. retired from those of James II. and William III.; and in that of Queen Ann they shone forth again, with great lustre, when the Duke became Master of the Horse, and the Duchess succeeded Her Grace of Marlborough in the custody of the golden key: and she enjoyed more of her royal mistress's confidence than all the other ladies who were about her person. She was the determined enemy of the tory party; and her attachment to the whigs brought them into great estimation in the reign of George I. She died November 23, 1722, leaving issue, Algernon, the last Duke of Somerset of this line, and other children. The duke her husband married again, and died, far advanced, in the reign of George II. retaining his interest to the last. By her marriage she conveyed to the Seymours, together with a very large property, the ancient baronies of Percy, Lucy, Poinings, Fitzpain, Brian, and Latimer, which titles were afterwards inherited by her grand-daughter, the late Duchess of Northumberland, in her own right.

RACHAEL RUSSEL, Duchess of Devonshire, *in Harding's "British Characters."*

Lady Rachael Russel, daughter of the first duke of Bedford, born in 1674, and sister of the amiable, but unfortunate Lord Russel, married William

E. Harding sculp.

RACHEL RUSSELL, DUCHESS of DEVONSHIRE.

From the Collection at Petworth

Published Aug.t 1.1800, by E. Harding, 98. Pall Mall.

liam Cavendish, second duke of Devonshire, knight of the garter, a statesman and soldier. Her Grace died December 28, 1725, and the duke June 4, 1729, when he was succeeded by their eldest son, William, third duke of Devonshire.

MARCHIONESSES.

ANNE LEE, Marchioness of Wharton, first wife of Thomas, *mez. Lely p. R. Earlom sc. in the Houghton Collection.*

Ann, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley in Oxfordshire, Bart. was first wife of Thomas Wharton, Baron Wharton, comptroller of the household in the reign of William III. His lordship was created by Queen Ann, Viscount of Winchendon and Earl of Wharton, honours which this lady shared with him. But it is probable she died before George I. raised him to the rank of Marquis of Wharton and Malmsbury in England, and Marquis of Catherlough, Earl of Rathfarnham, and Baron of Trim, in Ireland, of which kingdom he was lord lieutenant in 1709. He died April 12, 1715, when lord privy seal, and was buried at Winchendon in Buckinghamshire; and he had a second wife, Lucy, daughter of Adam Loftus, lord Lisburne of Ireland. This nobleman's successor was the eccentric and unfortunate Philip, duke of Wharton, who died in Spain, but by which of the wives does not appear. The marquis's daughters were by the last lady: Jane, married to John Holt, Esq. of Redgrave in Norfolk, and to Robert Coke, of Longford in Derbyshire, Esq.; and Lucy, the divorced wife of Sir William Morice, Bart. Jane, the elder sister, who was the last of her family, died in 1761.

LUCY LOFTUS, Marchioness of Wharton, *before her marriage, mez. P. Lely p. R. Thompson exc.*

Lucy, daughter and heir of Adam Loftus, Lord Lisburne of the kingdom of Ireland, became the second wife of Thomas Wharton, marquis of Wharton in England, and marquis of Catherlough in Ireland. She brought this sensible, but most profligate peer, the estate of Rathfarnham, which the Duke of Wharton sold to William Conolly, Esq. speaker of the Irish House of Commons, for 62,000*l.*

COUNTESSES.

ANN CAPEL, Countess of Carlisle, *in Harding's "British Cabinet."*

The Countess of Carlisle, only surviving daughter of Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, married Charles Howard, third earl of Carlisle, a nobleman who appeared with great honour in the courts of James II. William and Mary, Ann, George I. and George II. The earl died May 1, 1738; and Lady Carlisle died a widow, October 14, 1752, when she had attained the age of 78 years. Her ladyship was buried in the Essex vault in Watford Church, Hertfordshire, and the poor blessed her memory for the benevolent attentions she paid them. Indeed, the extensive charities she gave, made her loss severely felt by the indigent.

FRANCES FELTON, Countess of Bristol, when LADY HARVEY, 1695, *oval, hood, book, mez. M. Dahl p. J. Symons sc. This print was afterwards in a square form.*

FRANCES

ANN COUNTESS of CARLISLE

From the Collection at Petworth.

Pub. Sept. 1. 1800. by F. Jas. Harding 98. Pall Mall.

Frances, second wife of John Hervey, Lord Harvey, created Earl of Bristol, was sole daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Felton, of Playford in the county of Suffolk, Bart. comptroller of the household to Queen Ann. The countess held the place of a lady of the bed-chamber to Caroline, consort of George II. both when Princess of Wales and when queen, and died May 2, 1741. She had four sons and six daughters: John, the eldest, called to the House of Peers, was the well-known statesman, who died before his father; when George William, his eldest son, succeeding his grandfather, became the second Earl of Bristol of the Hervey family.

JANE TEMPLE, Countess of Portland, *in Harding's "British Cabinet."*

Jane, sixth daughter of Sir John Temple, of East-Sheen in the county of Surry, Bart. sister of Henry Temple, Viscount Palmerson, was first married to John Berkley, Lord Berkley, of Stratton; after whose death William Bentinck, first earl of Portland, then a widower, led her again to the altar, May 16, 1700. She was a lady possessed of so much prudence and so many accomplishments, that she was fixed upon to be governess to the three elder princesses, daughters of His Majesty George II. and died March 26, 1751, leaving issue by his lordship two sons and four daughters: the former settled in Holland, where they were nobles; and the latter married British or Irish subjects of high rank.

BESSEY SAVAGE, Countess of Rochford, *sitting in robes, holding a coronet, mez. C. D'Agar p. Smith sc.* 1723.

This

This lady, the wife and the mother of an earl, was the daughter and co-heir of the gay Richard Savage, Earl Rivers, whose illegitimate son was Savage the poet. She married Frederick Nassau de Zuleistein, third earl of Rochford, who died in June, 1737, greatly regretted by a private circle; and had been a most advantageous alliance for him, as her father, who died August 18, 1712, made her the sole heir of his estates: she afterwards married the Rev. ——— Carter. By Lord Rochford she had issue, William Henry, fourth earl of Rochford; and Richard Savage Nassau de Zuleistein, who, by the Dowager Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, had William Henry Nassau de Zuleistein, the fifth and present nobleman. The countess died June 23, 1746; by whose death 4000*l.* per annum went to her elder, and 10,000*l.* to her younger son.

VISCOUNTESSES.

DOROTHY WALPOLE, Viscountess Townshend, *in Cox's "Memoirs," E. Harding sc.* 1802.

Dorothy, daughter of Robert Walpole, Esq. of Houghton in Norfolk, became the second wife of Charles Townshend, Viscount Townshend. This lady was a national treasure, who cemented the political union of her husband, Lord Townshend, and her brother, Sir Robert Walpole, the minister, afterwards created Earl of Orford; but after her ladyship's death, which happened March 29, 1726, the brothers-in-law at first were distant, then jealous of each other, and at last were rancorous to an excess. Lord Townshend had four sons and two daughters by this lady.

ANN

ANN PIERPOINT, Lady Torrington, *pointing with her left-hand, mez. Kneller p.* 1709, *Smith sc.* 1720.

This lady was the youngest daughter of Robert Pierpoint, Esq. of Nottingham, which he represented in several parliaments, in the reign of Charles II. and married Thomas Newport, created by George I, June 25, 1716, Baron of Torrington in Devonshire. That nobleman was the fourth son of Francis, earl of Bradford; and Lady Torrington was of a branch of the Pierpoints, dukes of Kingston, so that they seemed equal in birth. Lord Torrington died in 1719, without issue by this lady, or his two former marriages, consequently the title became extinct; but his lady survived till February, 1734–5.

NOBLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS, BARONETS' LADIES, &c.

LADY ANN MONTAGU, wife of Sir RICHARD EDGCOMBE, &c. *wh. length, inscribed Mrs. ANN MONTAGUE, mez. Lely p. Browne (exc.)*

LADY ANN MONTAGU, wife of Sir RICHARD EDGCOMBE, &c. *mez. Lely p. R. Thompson exc.*

Lady Ann Montagu, third, but second surviving daughter of Edward Montagu, earl of Sandwich, K.G, married Sir Richard Edgcombe, of Mount Edgcombe, created knight of the bath at the coronation of Charles II. who represented Launceston in one, and Cornwall in three parliaments; and was a lord commissioner of the treasury, and vice-treasurer of Ireland. Sir Richard died in 1688, and was buried at Meker; after which she married Christopher Montagu, Esq.

Esq. elder brother of Charles Montagu, earl of Halifax, a commissioner of the excise, and five times returned a representative for the town of Northampton. I believe Lady Montagu survived him, and died March 14, 1729–30; she was buried near her first husband, by whom only she had children. Her only surviving son, Richard Edgcombe, created Baron of Mount Edgcombe, was ancestor of the Earl of Mount Edgcombe.

The Hon. CONSTANTIA SMITHSON, *H. Varelst p. J. Smith sc.*

The Hon. Constantia Smithson was the only daughter of Henry Hare, first lord Colerane, by his first wife, Constantia, daughter of Henry Lucy, of Broxborne, Herts, Bart. and married Hugh Smithson, Esq. of Armine in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and of Tottenham in Middlesex, in which parish Lord Colerane had a seat: he represented the county of Middlesex in five parliaments. She was his second wife, had no issue, and was buried at Tottenham, August 28, 1726. Her husband's three children by his previous marriage, dying without issue, he devised his estate to his heir, Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. who subsequently became Duke of Northumberland, K.G. and filled, at different times, some of the greatest offices in the state; sustaining his vast possessions and high honours with as little envy, and as much ease, as if they had descended to him through a long line of ancestral dignity and hereditary wealth.

LADY WORSLEY, *a proof, flowers in her right-hand, and a basket with flowers, mez.*

This Lady Worsley was Frances, only daughter of Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth, and married Sir Robert Worsley, of Appledore-Comb in the Isle of Wight, who died July 29, 1747. Her ladyship died April 2, 1750, having had issue, four sons and five daughters; but unfortunately all the sons died before their parents. Robert, the eldest, was greatly respected and beloved, and died while a student at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1714, aged 19 years. Of the daughters, Frances only lived to become a wife, and married John Carteret, Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville, whose son Robert, second and last earl Granville, became heir to Sir Robert and Lady Worsley. It was of this accomplished and beautiful lady that the poet sung:

"And other beauties envy Worsley's eyes."

ANN ROYDHOUSE, Lady Morgan, *J. B. De Medina p. J. Smith sc.*

Ann, only daughter and heir of John Roydhouse, of St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex, Esq. married Sir Thomas Morgan, Bart. of Chamston in the Golden Vale, and of Kinnersley Castle in Herefordshire: in the latter seat are many portraits of the family of Morgan. Sir Thomas Morgan, who represented the county of Hereford in 1710, and the two subsequent parliaments, died December 14, 1716. The only issue of this marriage was Sir John Morgan, Bart. member of parliament for the city of Hereford in 1734.

DIANA

DIANA CECIL, wife of Sir EDMUND TURNER, *first inscribed "Madam TURNER," mez. Kneller p. Becket sc.*

This lady was the only daughter and sole heir of the Hon. Algernon Cecil, sixth son of William Cecil, second earl of Salisbury, member of parliament for Old Sarum in 1660 and 1661, who died in 1677. She married Sir Edmund Turner, of Stoke-Rochford in the county of Lincoln, Knt. youngest son of Sir Christopher Turner, of Milton-Ernest in Bedfordshire, Knt. Sir Edmund was purveyor of the out-ports in the reigns of Charles II. James II. William III. and Queen Ann, and held employments both in the cursitor and alienation offices. Lady Diana died a widow, in December, 1735, aged 73, and was called, in the "Historical Register," "Mrs. Turner, a rich widow "lady, of Queen Square, by Ormond-street*." By marrying Sir Edmund, (who was born in 1619,) when he was much advanced in years, she probably obtained a great addition to her own fortune. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Harrison, of Balls in the county of Herts, Knt. who died July 30, 1679, leaving issue, John; Christopher; and Elizabeth, married to Sir Justinian Isham, Bart.

ELEANOR BOWES, *mez. J. Simon sc.*

I believe the lady above named to have been Elizabeth, sole child and heir of the Hon. Thomas Verney, eldest son and heir-apparent of George Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke: she was born after her father's death, who fell a victim to the

* See the "Chronological Diary" for 1736, in the omissions of the preceding year.

small-pox,

small-pox, in May, 1710. Her mother was Eleanor, youngest daughter of Thomas, Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh in Warwickshire. This lady, the daughter, also named Eleanor, married, in October, 1724, George Bowes, Esq. of Streatham in the bishopric of Durham, who represented that county in several parliaments. She died December 14, 1742, without issue, aged 31; and her husband afterwards married Mary, only daughter of Edward Gilbert, of Paul's-Walden in Hertfordshire, by whom he had Mary Eleanor, his only child and heir, who married first John Lyon, earl of Strathmore, carrying a vast fortune into that ancient family. After his lordship's death she re-married with Andrew Robinson Stoney, Esq. but both her husbands adopted her surname by acts of parliament. Lady Strathmore died a few years since, leaving her last husband surviving.

SARAH, LADY PIERS, *h. sh. mez. Simon sc.*

Sarah, daughter of Matthew Roydon, Esq. originally of Roydon in Yorkshire, married Sir George Piers, Bart. of Stonepit in the parish of Scale, Kent, whose family was of Westfield in Sussex; but Lawrence Piers, Esq. marrying Catherine, daughter of John Theobald, Esq. of Stonepit, obtained that ancient seat, and removed there. Sir Thomas Piers, his son, the first baronet, was grandfather of Sir George Piers, Bart. this lady's husband, who died in 1720, and was buried with his relations in the church of Scale; as it is probable his lady may have been, though I have not discovered the time of her decease. A Lady Piers died in 1720, but she was the wife of Sir Charles Piers, Knt. and alderman of London. Soon after the death of Sir George, Stonepit was alienated, and is now the property of Mr.

Mr. Richard Round. It is a singular circumstance, that the date of the Piers' patent of creation is omitted in our baronetages, at least I have never met with it.

ELIZABETH CARTERET, Lady Carteret, *in a summer-house, holding a bunch of grapes. mez. J. Kersboom p. J. Smith sc.*

The print of this Lady Carteret has, with some alterations, been called LADY COMPTON.

The family of Carteret is very numerous, and consequently the history of particular branches of it is a good deal confused. I have taken no small pains to satisfy myself respecting this lady, who was evidently by birth and marriage a Carteret, and it is equally certain her husband was a baronet. Bromley tells us she was the wife of Sir Philip, and that she died in 1717, aged 52, who is right in asserting a Lady Dowager Carteret died March 28, 1717, but I do not think she was the lady represented in the above print; and rather suppose her to have been Dame Elizabeth Carteret, who died ———, 1715, aged 34, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, wife, I presume, to Sir Charles Carteret, of St. Owen in the isle of Jersey, Bart. a gentleman of the privy chamber to Queen Ann, and high bailiff of that island in Her Majesty's reign, and at the accession of King George I. Sir Charles died June 8, 1715, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; and in him the title of baronet, as conferred upon his father, became extinct: having no issue, he devised his estates at St. Owen's, Sark, &c. to Sir George Carteret, Bart. who was afterwards raised to the peerage.

ARABELLA

ARABELLA CHURCHILL

From the Collection of the Rt. Hon.ble Lord Falmouth.

Pub.d 1 May 1799. by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall.

ARABELLA GODFREY, *wreath of flowers in her right hand, the left leaning on a vase, same as the Duchess of Mazarine.*

(ARABELLA GODFREY, when Miss CHURCHILL, *in Harding's "British Cabinet," Vanden Berghe sc.*

Arabella, daughter of Sir Winstan Churchill, Knt. sister to the great Duke of Marlborough, was more famed for her graceful form than the beauty of her face, and was even called by her rivals, "that ugly skeleton, Churchill." The Duke of York's passion for this lady had cooled before his abdication, and Arabella chose England and an English husband rather than to go into exile with the court of a dethroned monarch; she accordingly gave Colonel Charles Godfrey her hand, and lived with him in a most correct manner. Mrs. Godfrey was born in 1648, and died May 4, 1730, when 92 years of age. By James II. she had issue, James Fitz-James, duke of Berwick, a grandee of Spain, and marshal of France, knight of the orders of the garter and the golden fleece, outlawed in 1695, and killed in battle; Henry Fitz-James, duke of Albemarle, so created after the abdication of his father, lieutenant-general, and admiral of the French galleys, usually called Grand Prior, who was born in 1673, outlawed in 1695, and died in 1702; and Henrietta, born in 1670, married to Sir Henry Waldegrave, of Chewton in Somersetshire, Knt. and Bart. created by James II. Lord Waldegrave, and died in 1730. By Colonel Godfrey, who was clerk comptroller of the green cloth, and master of the jewel-office, she had two sons, who died young; and two daughters, Charlotte, married to Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth; and Elizabeth, to Edmund Dunch, Esq. of Little Witten-

ham, Berks, master of the household to Queen Ann and George I. Mrs. Godfrey had the infelicity to survive her lover, her husband, and all her children, and the last male of the Fitz-James family died a few years ago at Madrid; but the Earls of Waldegrave descended from her daughter by the king.

MARY SMITH, *mez. E. Gouge p. G. White sc.*

Mary, wife of Samuel Smith, was living in 1725, but of the situation of her husband, or of her history, I cannot learn any particulars; all that I know has been already mentioned by Bromley.

Miss VOSS, *mez. T. Schenck sc.*

Miss Voss, *with the emblems of St. Catherine, wh. length, sh. mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*

Miss Voss, *with the emblems of St. Agnes, mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1716.

Miss Voss, *in the act of praying, mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1708.

Miss Voss was the natural and very beautiful daughter of Sir Godfrey Kneller, by Mrs. Voss. She married a person of the name of Huckle, and had issue, Godfrey Huckle, to whom Sir Godfrey left an ample fortune and his surname. He married a lady of Maidstone, and left her in very great affluence, who has not long been dead, and I believe the family is extinct. The estate Mr. Godfrey Huckle, afterwards Kneller, possessed, lay in Sussex.

PRISCILLA COOPER, *mez. M. Dahl p. Pelham sc. In the first impression the hat is turned up; the face was afterwards altered, and ear-rings were added.*

Priscilla

PRISCILLA COOPER, *la 4to. mez. T. Gibson pinx. Smith sc.*

I have met with nothing to inform me who this Priscilla Cooper was, except a query by Bromley, Whether she might not have been the daughter of Cooper the printseller? and I think it is most probable she was, as he had the portrait of his son engraved when a boy.

JANE DEERING, *in the Houghton Collection, mez. Lely p. C. Townly sc.*

This daughter of imprudence was for a time the favourite mistress of that able, but unprincipled statesman, Thomas, marquis of Wharton; but I believe the subsequent history of Miss Deering is not known.

——— GURNEY, *inscribed "The Fair Quaker," four verses, R. Houston del. et fecit.*

Mrs. Gurney was the wife of Mr. John Gurney, a woollen manufacturer at Norwich, already noticed in this volume.

SARAH CHICHLEY, *holding a garland of flowers, mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1701.

Bromley gives the date 1704 to this print, as if Mrs. Chichley had then been living, but I find nothing to discover who she was, nor would the "Stemmata Chichleiana" afford any information. It is probable she died in the reign of George I.

SCOTCH LADIES, &c.

DUCHESSES.

HENRIETTA MORDAUNT, Duchess of Gordon, *wh. length, when Lady* HENRIETTA MORDAUNT, *mez. P. Lely p. Watson sc.*

HENRIETTA MORDAUNT, Duchess of Gordon, *G. Kneller p.*

The above prints represent Lady Henrietta, daughter of Charles Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, who married Alexander Gordon, second duke of Gordon, after 1716, when his elder brother George, Marquis of Huntley, was degraded for aiding in the Rebellion in Scotland in the year 1715. Her Grace's marriage into this family was a great blessing to them, as it led their children, generally, to profess the Protestant religion. But the duke and and his ancestors were Roman Catholics, which circumstance disqualified them from enjoying some of the greatest privileges belonging to the peerage. The duke died in 1728; but "Douglas's "Peerage" does not mention in what year the duchess's death occurred.

ELIZABETH TALMACH, Duchess of Argyle, when LADY LORNE, *mez. P. Lely p.*

This lady by birth was the daughter of Sir Lionel Talmach, of Helingham, and her mother was Elizabeth, duchess of Lauderdale, daughter and heir of William Murray, earl of Dysart. She married Archibald, duke of Argyle, whom she had the misfortune to bury in 1703, and died in 1735.

1735. The duchess had two sons, John and Archibald, the second and third dukes of Argyle; and a daughter, Ann, married to James Stewart, earl of Bute.

COUNTESS.

MARY HAY, Countess of Roxburgh, *in an oval, mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*

Douglas, in his "Peerage," calls this lady *Margaret*, daughter of John Hay, marquis of Tweedale. Her husband was a privy counsellor to Charles II. by whom she had issue, three sons: Robert, fourth earl of Roxburgh, who died on his travels, in 1696; John, the fifth earl, a great statesman, created Duke of Roxburgh, and elected knight of the garter; and the Hon. General William Ker. The countess unfortunately lost her lord by shipwreck, in the Gloucester frigate, when accompanying James, duke of York, afterwards king, in his passage from London to Scotland, in May, 1681. This event, and the death of her eldest son, the young earl, a youth of great promise, must have been severe trials. She, however, had the consolation of seeing her next son raised to the highest distinctions; and must have lived to a very advanced age, as she died in January, 1753, after having been a widow sixty-nine years. She had buried the duke, her son, in 1741, but saw his only child, Robert, the second duke of Roxburgh, created, in 1722, Earl and Baron Ker, of Wakefield in the county of York, become a peer of Great Britain: His Grace died in 1755, and was succeeded by her great grandson, John, the third duke.

IRISH LADIES.

DUCHESS.

FRANCES JENNINGS, Duchess of Tyrconnel, when Miss Jennings, *in Count Grammont's "Memoirs," S. Harding del. R. W. Tomkins sc. from an original picture by Verelst, in the collection of Lord Beaulieu, of Ditton-Park.*

This lady, daughter and co-heir of Richard Jennings, of Saundridge in Hertfordshire, Esq. was the eldest sister of Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, and married Sir George Hamilton, Knt. a count of France, son of Sir George Hamilton, fourth son of the Earl of Abercorn, by Mary, sister of James Butler, the first duke of Ormond. Count Hamilton was marechal du camp in the French service, and died in 1667, leaving his lady the mother of three daughters: but she soon after married Richard Talbot, the gallant earl, and afterwards duke, of Tyrconnel, who was deservedly beloved by James II. for his invariable steadiness to his interest; refusing all overtures of accommodation with William, when even the hope of being further useful to James had fled. But his reputation sunk rapidly after the Battle of the Boyne; and he died at Limerick, August 5, 1691. His mind had been so energetic, that he came to England during the Usurpation, professedly to assassinate Cromwell, as he was firmly attached by duty and affection to the Stuarts. Tyrconnel had more cunning than sense, and was fond of dress and splendour. In person he was taller than the ordinary size, and at the close of his life unwieldy. Such were the husbands of this beautiful woman, who, in her youth, was one of the

the principal characters in the court of the amorous Charles II. Count Grammont thus describes her:—"Miss Jennings, adorned with all the "blooming treasures of youth, had the fairest and "brightest complexion that ever was seen; her "hair was a most beauteous flaxen; her counte-"nance was extremely lively and animated, "though generally persons so exquisitely fair, "have an insipidity; her mouth, though not the "smallest, was the handsomest in the world; the "Graces aided her beauties; her whole person "was fine, particularly her neck and bosom—she "was all that youthful poets fancy when they "love." She had, however, some defects: her hands and arms were not equal to the rest of her form; and her nose was not entirely the most elegant. In conversation she was bewitching; piercing and delicate in raillery, but not always accurate in expressing herself. Her charms, her wit, and sprightliness without affectation, with her ease and gracefulness, gained the general adoration of a numerous train of admirers; and the amorous James II. when duke of York, endeavoured to subdue her virtue, but she disdained all attempts to injure her honour. Her last was an unfortunate alliance, though it gave her the ducal honours out of these kingdoms; for the title being conferred after the Revolution, was not recognized in the reign of William III. and she generally attended the court of James II. so that she was a needy pensioner on a pensioner. Her situation was not greatly mended, I suppose, in the reign of Queen Ann, when her sister, in the opposite interest, governed her sovereign, and disposed of every thing in the realm: indeed, the sisters were never friends. She came into England in 1705, but soon retired to Ireland, where she died at a very advanced age, March 6,

1730–1, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Lord Melfort, secretary to the abdicated James, says of the Duchess of Tyrconnel, that she had "*l'ame la plus noire qui se puisse concevoir.*" How can we reconcile this language with the conduct of the giddy, gay Jennings going with Miss Price to consult the conjuror; and whose comical adventures, as orange girls, are so well told by Grammont.

A COUNTESS.

HENRIETTA HAMILTON, Countess of Orrery, *leaning on an urn, arms. fol. J. Seeman p. Vertue sc.* 1732.

Lady Henrietta Hamilton, youngest daughter of George Hamilton, earl of Orkney, was married, May 9, 1728, to John Boyle, earl of Orrery, who, on the death of his father, August 28, 1731, succeeded to that earldom, and on that of his relation, the Earl of Cork, December 3, 1757, to his title, so that he thus became fifth earl of Cork, and the fifth earl of Orrery. His beautiful countess, however, never enjoyed the former title, nor, indeed, the latter, but one year, as she died August 28, 1732: her eldest son, Charles, succeeded to the titles of Lord Cork and Orrery. Her husband afterwards married Margaret, sole heir of John Hamilton, of Caledon, in Tyrone in Ireland, by whom his lordship had issue. It is with concern that I add, from Mr. Duncombe's preface to Lord Cork and Orrery's Letters, that the marriage with Henrietta, though entirely approved by his lordship's father, was, unhappily, the source of a family dissention between the two earls. A difficult and delicate situation for a husband, tenderly affectionate to a most deserving

ing wife, and for a son, who had the highest regard and attachment to his father! Such a father and such a son could not long be disunited: a reconciliation followed—"they soon," as Mr. Budgell expressed it, "ran into each other's "arms." But, unfortunately, the will, made in resentment, had not been cancelled, and his valuable library, containing ten thousand volumes, went, in consequence, to Christchurch, Oxford. The death of the countess happened while her lord was in Ireland, and she was buried with her ancestors at Taplow in Bucks. The Rev. S. Wesley wrote a poem upon this lady's decease; and Mr. Theobald, in the dedication of Shakespeare's Works, dated January 10, 1733, says: It is an offering to which Lady Orrery did him the honour of making an early claim, and therefore it comes to her lord by the melancholy right of executorship. Lord Orrery addressed some pathetic lines to Mrs. Rowe, relative to the loss of his beloved Henrietta; to whom, in a letter, he gave in charge a "message when she met "her gentle spirit in the blissful regions." He has these lines in memory of her, in his Observations on Pliny:

"If purest virtues, sense refin'd in youth;
"Religious wisdom, and a love of truth;
"A mind that knew no thought ignobly mean;
"A temper sweetly cheerful, yet serene;
"A breast that glow'd with those immortal fires
"Which godlike charity alone inspires;
"If these could lengthen fate's tremendous doom,
"And snatch one moment from the gaping tomb;
"Death had, relenting, thrown his dart aside,
"And *Harriot*, oh! my *Harriot*, had not dy'd."

Such

Such grief was natural for so excellent and lovely a partner; but his lordship did not consecrate all his days to unavailing grief, as he married again, and so judiciously, that "it pleased Heaven to "repair the loss" of his first wife.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS REMARKABLE FROM A SINGLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

JAMES RATCLIFF, Earl of Derwentwater, *fol. Kneller pinx. G. Vertue sc.* 1714.

ANOTHER, *in the same print with Lord* KENMURE.

This unfortunate young nobleman was the son and heir of Francis Ratcliffe, created Baron of Tindal in Northumberland, Viscount of Langley in Cumberland, and Earl of Derwentwater, the name of his seat on Lord's Island, in the beautiful Lake of Derwentwater in the last county. His mother was Mary Tudor, the natural daughter of Charles II. by Miss Mary Davis*, and in religion he was a Roman Catholic, Gratitude, and his religious faith, united to render him desirous of having the Stuarts restored to the throne of their ancestors. Impressed with these ideas he armed in the ill-concerted rebellion of 1715; and, without effecting the smallest service to the cause, was obliged to surrender a prisoner at discretion, and was sent to the Tower. After he had been impeached he presented a petition, requesting that mercy should be extended to him. But sentence of death passed; and an order was signed, February 18, 1716, for his execution, with five other condemned noblemen. Ardent and powerful solicitations were made to all who had interest

* She re-married at Twickenham, August 26, 1707, Mr. James Rooke; probably she was living at the execution of her eldest son.

in

in the House of Commons, on the 21st. Many, indeed, relented, and seemed desirous that mercy should be extended to them; but a motion for an adjournment passing by five votes, all further hope was at an end in that house. But they were more fortunate in the House of Peers, where, after much debate, an address was voted to His Majesty, recommending a reprieve to such who should deserve mercy, leaving the respite to the king's wisdom. The answer from the throne was, that "on this, and all other occasions, he would "do what he thought most consistent with the "dignity of his crown and the safety of his "people." On the evening of the 23d, pursuant to the resolutions taken in the council on that day, an order was sent for executing the Earls of Derwentwater and Nithesdale, and the Viscount Kenmure, but for respiting the others: happily for Nithesdale, he effected his escape, disguised in a woman's riding-hood and Joseph. On the following morning Derwentwater was led to the scaffold on Tower Hill, where he read a speech, which he delivered into the hands of the sheriffs. Having fitted his head to the block with uncommon resolution and presence of mind, the executioner, by a single blow, decapitated him. He fell greatly lamented, as a man "amiable, "brave, open, generous, hospitable, and hu-"mane. He gave bread to multitudes of people, "whom he employed on his estate: the poor, "the widow, the orphan, rejoiced in his bounty." Thus fell the chief of the noble house of Derwentwater, at the age only of 28 years; a family that had produced five earls of Sussex, four of whom were knights of the garter*.

* The extensive estates of this nobleman were granted, upon his attainder, to Greenwich Hospital, which, including the mines, yield a very large revenue, probably between 30 and 40,000*l.* per annum.

This

This earl married Anna Maria, daughter of Sir John Webb, of Odstock, Wilts, Bart. who is supposed to have resided at Acton, near London, at the time of his execution. He had a son; and a daughter, named Mary, who became the wife of Robert James, Lord Petre.

WILLIAM GORDON, Viscount Kenmure, *in the print with the Earl of* DERWENTWATER; *in which is that earl's Dying Speech.*

This print represents William Gordon, seventh viscount Kenmure, in 1698, who succeeded his father Alexander, *umquhil* Viscount Kenmure, and *sua heir male, by progress to him by the passive titles*, according to Scotch phraseology. Unhappily for himself and his posterity he engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, and was taken at Preston. When brought to the bar of the House of Lords by the gentleman-usher of the black rod, he knelt until the Chancellor Lord Cowper ordered him to rise; after which he was asked, whether he was ready to put in his answer, when his lordship said:—"My lords, I am truly sensible "of my crime, and want words to express my "repentance. God knows I never had any per-"sonal prejudice against His Majesty, nor was I "ever accessary to any previous design against "him. I humbly beg my noble peers, and the "honourable House of Commons, to intercede "with the king for mercy to me, that I may live "to show myself the dutifulest of his subjects, "and to be the means to keep my wife and four "small children from starving; the thoughts of "which, with my crime, makes me the most unfor-"tunate of all gentlemen." He was, however, condemned; and on the morning of Feb. 24, 1715-16, he and Lord Derwentwater were conveyed from the Tower to the Tower Hill, and conducted to an apartment

apartment in one of the houses near that place, whence Lord Derwentwater was taken, and beheaded upon a scaffold. After every mark of the execution had been removed, Lord Kenmure was led to the scaffold, accompanied by his son and some friends, and attended by two clergymen of the church of England, which religion he professed. He made no formal speech, but expressed sorrow for having pleaded guilty. Then laying his head upon the block he raised it up, but still continued on his knees; at which time he gave the executioner some money, telling him, he would give him no sign, but that when he laid down his head again, he might perform his office as he saw good. Then having lifted up his hands in prayer, he resolutely laid down his head, which at two blows was severed from his body. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Dalziel, of Glanae, sister to Robert, earl of Carnwath, by whom he had issue, Robert, who died without issue; John, an officer in the army, who continued the family; James, who left no child; and Henriet, married to her maternal relation, John Dalziel, Esq.

The honours were forfeited; but, by the care and management of Lady Kenmure, His Majesty gave up the estate to the family, which was valued only at 600*l.* per annum.

COL. HENRY OXBURG, *printed with his Dying Speech.*

This unfortunate gentleman engaged in the ill-conducted scheme to place the son of James II. upon the throne of these kingdoms, and he rose to the rank of colonel in the rebel army. General Forster sent him to General Wills, at Preston, to propose a capitulation, but the only message returned

returned by the loyal general was, that he could not treat with rebels. On the following day Forster, and the Scots under his command, were obliged to surrender at discretion. Brought a prisoner, with many others, to London, he was sent to Newgate, and May 8, 1716, was conveyed to Westminster Hall; and having been arraigned, his trial commenced in presence of the four judges in the exchequer court, when he was found guilty of high treason, and sentenced the following day. An order was issued for his execution on the 14th, and he suffered that day at Tyburn. His quarters were interred, but his head was placed upon Temple Bar. Colonel Oxburgh, a rigid Roman Catholic, possessed a considerable landed property in Lancashire, and had served in the French army with great gallantry. At his trial he pleaded guilty. At the place of execution he avowed that he knew no sovereign but king James, to whom he would have been equally loyal, he said, if he had been a Protestant prince.

JOHN BRUCE, *in the print with Col.* OXBURGH.

John Bruce, a Scotch gentleman, captain in the army under the Pretender, was taken prisoner at Preston; but I think he was not the same person who escaped from Newgate, August 21, 1716, and retaken. Bruce, John Winkley, Thomas Shuttelworth, George Hodson, and William Charnley, were tried and convicted at the assizes held at Preston. On the 7th of November following they were reprieved till February the 8th; but Bromley says, Bruce was executed at Lancaster, in 1716: if so, we should read 1716–17.

PHILIP

PHILIP LOCKHART, *mez. A. Johnson sc.*

The unfortunate Philip Lockhart was the second son of Sir George Lockhart, advocate to Oliver the Protector, who acquired a very large fortune by his great knowledge and practice in the law, which he is supposed to have understood better than any other person in the kingdom of Scotland, and who opposed the arbitrary minister of Charles II. Lauderdale. His mother was Philadelphia, daughter of Philip, Lord Wharton, and no family could be more in the interest of the House of Brunswick than the Lockharts generally were. Sir William Lockhart, the great statesman, and nephew, by marriage, to Cromwell, was the uncle of this young gentleman; who deserting from the royal army in 1715, united himself to the unfortunate Stuarts, and commanded the fifth troop in the Scotch army at Preston. It was a forlorn business, which impeached his good sense as much as his loyalty; for though a gallant army, yet it was but indifferently appointed. Taken prisoner at Preston, he was tried there by a court-martial, not for treason, but desertion, when a half-pay officer in Lord Mark Ker's regiment. Sentence was passed against him, November 28, 1715, together with Lord Charles Murray, son of the Duke of Athol; Major Nairn; Captains Erskine and John Shaftoe. Lord Charles Murray was reprieved; but Lockhart and the other three gentlemen were shot December 2, following. Happily, he was unmarried.

JOHN HALL, *an oval, with another of the Rev.* WILLIAM PAUL, *with their Dying Speeches.*

There

There is a print of a JOHN HALL *holding a Dying Speech, 4to. R. Sayer sc.*

John Hall, Esq. engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, and was taken prisoner. When arraigned, he pleaded not guilty; and was tried with Robert Talbot Esq. at the exchequer bar, Westminster, May 16, 1716. After his conviction the court sentenced him to die, as a traitor; and on the 12th of June following, he and the Rev. William Paul were drawn upon a sledge from Newgate to Tyburn, and there executed; Hall, at the age of 44 years. This gentleman was of an ancient family resident at Otterburn in Northumberland, where he had acted as a magistrate. Government appears to have been much inclined to save Mr. Hall, as he was reprieved five times. However, it was his own fault that he suffered; for he imprudently boasted, that his dying speech would turn the kingdom "to his lawful sovereign, King James III."

GEORGE COLLINGWOOD, *in the print with* RICHARD GASCOIGNE.

George Collingwood, Esq. a gentleman worth 2000*l.* per annum, engaged in the attempt to dethrone his sovereign, George I. and was taken prisoner at Preston, conveyed thence to Liverpool, tried there, and being proved guilty, was executed there, April 8, 1715–16. He was of an ancient family, and greatly lamented.

RICHARD GASCOIGNE, *oval, with another of* GEORGE COLLINGWOOD, *with his Dying Speech.*

Richard Gascoigne, Esq. another of the Preston prisoners brought to London, was tried and convicted

GEORGE COLLINGWOOD ESQ.
Painted at Jamaica

RICHARD GASCOIGNE ESQ.

convicted of high treason, May 17, 1716, and executed at Tyburn, May 25, following: his body was given to his friends for burial. Gascoigne delivered a letter to the sheriff, in which he accused the witnesses of perjury, as he had done before; and urged the great offers that had been made to him, if he would have sworn against others. However, the facts of his raising all the forces he could; his mortgaging his estates to purchase arms abroad, which were conveyed here in casks directed to him; seemed sufficient to satisfy his jury, and Lord Chief Justice King, who tried him. After sentence, he declared his design was not to re-establish the Roman Catholic religion, but only to place the prince on the throne, whom he acknowledged his sovereign. This admission evidently proved him to have taken an active part in the Rebellion.

The Rev. WILLIAM PAUL, *oval, in the print with* JOHN HALL, *Esq.*

It is supposed that both these portraits were engraved by Vertue, who, for prudential reasons, did not put his name to them.

This unfortunate divine, apprehended for espousing the cause of the exiled part of the royal family, was sent to Newgate, and thence to the exchequer bar, at Westminster, May 31, 1716, where he was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. But when brought again to the bar, June 15, he withdrew his former plea, and acknowledged his guilt; yet this admission did not obtain the royal mercy, and he was executed at the same time with Mr. Hall. There were circumstances in the character of this man, that the ardour of party cannot excuse. He was a native of Leicestershire, and the descendant of a respectable family resident near Lutterworth. He received his

education at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was instituted to the vicarage of Orton on the Hill, by the bishop of Oxford, in 1709. When the Scotch invaded England, he proceeded to join their army at Preston, where he volunteered three days, as chaplain, praying for the Pretender, as king, as he had before done in his own parish church. After the failure of the feeble attempt to alter the succession, he went, disguised, to London, and dressed as a layman, in coloured clothes, with a sword, laced hat, and full-bottomed wig; but being seen in St. James's Park, by Mr. Bird, a Leicestershire magistrate, he recognized him, and immediately seized and conveyed him to the house of the Duke of Devonshire: in consequence of which, he remained a fortnight in a messenger's custody, before he was sent to Newgate. After he had pleaded guilty, he affected much penitence, and wrote letters to the king, the lord chief justice, the archbishop of Canterbury, and other clergymen; soliciting for mercy with the most abject humiliation. Besides which, he wrote to a female friend:—"I am among the "number of those that are to suffer next Friday. "I cannot think of dying the death of a dog, by "the hands of a common executioner, with any "manner of patience;" and talked of rather saving the hangman the trouble. He desired, therefore, that his friend Mr. C——r might promise any thing in his name to the Prince of Wales. Yet, at his execution, he left an intemperate paper, declaring that he was a true son of the church, not as it was now, schismatical; and that he died in the real nonjuring one, free from rebellion and schism. He condescended to forgive the Elector of Hanover and Lord Townshend, but earnestly exhorted the people to submit to the person whom he called king. He went to the

place

place of execution in his canonicals, in order, as was supposed, to excite greater compassion, and perhaps commotion too, among the numerous spectators.

RICHARD LAYER, *a wood-cut, to his "Life and dying Speech."*

I am ignorant of the place of Mr. Layer's birth, but he was of a respectable family, had been educated in one of the universities, and having studied in the inner Temple, was called to the bar. Attached to the House of Stuart, he went to Rome, and had several conferences with the exiled prince. On his return to England he entered into a conspiracy to seize the Tower and city of London, and the person of the king, under pretence of preserving him from the mob, while their agents in every county would declare for James. They had gained many Jacobites and nonjurors, and even some disbanded soldiers, to assist in this project; but upon the eve of execution, September, 1723, a king's messenger seized him, by authority from the secretary of state. Layer, though married, was a profligate man, and had two women, of the names of Cook and Mason, in keeping at that time, who were Jacobites; and treasonable papers were found in their apartments sufficient to convict them. He appears to have been a man of so much duplicity, that it was impossible to trust him. He sent to the secretary of state's office, declaring that he would impeach his accomplices, but this was merely to gain time. However, he had the favour of being kept in the messenger's house, where his apartment was in the second story: a publican lived opposite; so, cutting his blanket into shreds, he let himself down into the yard of this man's house, though,

in his descent, he overset a bottle rack. But escaping through the tap-room, and taking a boat at the Horse-Ferry, Westminster, he crossed the Thames; but the pursuit being instant, the messenger passed over the river to the Surry side, and following him through St. George's Fields, regained him at Newington Butts. On the following day, after an examination by the secretary of state, he was committed to Newgate. A writ was afterwards issued, directed to the sheriff of Essex, to impannel a jury, which found a bill against him, charging him with having levied forces for the king's enemies; that being returned into the court of King's Bench, his trial commenced before the lord chief justice. His two counsellors, Hungerford and Kettleby, urged every possible argument in his favour; but the jury, after retiring an hour, returned a verdict of guilty. They attempted an arrest of judgment in vain. Sent to the Tower, he was heavily ironed. This rigour was bitterly complained of by his counsels, and justly. But government reprieved him several times, that he might be enabled to arrange his clients' concerns, at least this was the ostensible reason; but probably it was with a hope that he would disclose some important secrets. At length a warrant issued for his execution, and he was conveyed, April 15, 1723, by the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, on a sledge, to Tyburn, dressed in a full-trimmed suit of black clothes, with a tie-wig. He made a most inflammatory speech, declaring James king; styling the reigning monarch an usurper, and recommending the restoration of the Stuarts. He said he died cheerfully in the cause, and did not doubt but that Providence would raise up some one to effect what he had failed in doing. His body was quartered, and his head placed on

Temple

JAMES SHEPPARD.
Born June the 10 1700. Suffered at Tyburn ye 17 March 1718.
Done from the Life, while He was under Confinement.

Temple Bar: the latter, after having been blown down by the wind, was taken up by Mr. John Pearce, an eminent surgeon of Took's Court, agent for the nonjuring party, who sold it for a considerable sum to the singular Richard Rawlinson, LL.D. of antiquarian memory, who kept it as a precious relic, and, according to his express direction, it was placed in his right hand in his coffin, after his decease.

JAMES SHEPPARD, *4to. mez. J. Faber sc.*

JAMES SHEPPARD, *oval, holding a book, a small oblong with figures.*

JAMES SHEPPARD, *Æt.* 18, 1718, *half length, an etching, 4to.*

JAMES SHEPPARD, *oval frame, night-cap, collar unbuttoned, in "Ames."*

JAMES SHEPPARD, *small fol. Bromley says he never saw this, and queries whether it was not the next above.*

This unfortunate and infatuated youth was of good connexions, particularly on his mother's side, who was a grand-daughter of Bishop Henchman. His father, Mr. Thomas Sheppard, a glover in Southwark, died when James was about five years of age, when he was put under the care of his mother's relations. This lady had three brothers, one of whom belonged to the church of Salisbury, another resided at Doctors' Commons, and a third was a clergyman and schoolmaster at West-Chester. Dr. Henchman, of Doctors' Commons, had the care of his education, and sent him from the school in Hertfordshire, to Mitcham in Surry, and thence to Salisbury, where he remained three years. While there he imbibed the Jacobitical principles of his school-fellows, and was confirmed in them by the pamphlets of the nonjurors. After his removal from school, this uncle appren-

ticed him to Mr. Scott, a coach-painter in Devonshire-street, near Bishopsgate-street; with whom he had been fourteen months, and was eighteen years of age, when the idea of distinguishing himself as a patriot, and as the assassin of George I. had so influenced his imagination, that he wrote a letter, which he left with the Rev. Mr. Leake, of whom he knew so little, even by name, that he directed it for the Rev. Mr. *Heath*. In this letter he proposed, if any friends of the Stuarts would enable him to go to Italy, to invite His Majesty, as he styled the son of James II. to England, he would, as soon as he was landed, go to the palace and kill George I. whom he styled an usurper; and, to conceal his intentions the more effectually, he proposed lodging with a whig. He knew, he said, that he must die a dreadfuld death in consequence, but he had prepared his mind to expect it; and to fortify himself the better, he intended to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper every day, from the hands of clergymen ignorant of his design: no doubt, that it might not involve them in danger. Mr. Leake, greatly shocked at this deliberate wickedness, immediately threw the letter into the fire; but his daughter saying, the boy who brought it would call for an answer on the following Monday, he related the business to Sir John Tryer, a magistrate, who advised him to take the youth into custody. He complied. After which Sheppard was asked, whether he had a copy of the letter: he said no, but he believed he could give the contents, and wrote and signed a letter. But, upon searching his trunk, a copy of the first was discovered, with this addition:—"How meritorious an act will it be, to "free these nations from an usurpation that "they have lain under these nine and twenty "years." He even proposed, in one of his papers,

pers, that a person should personate the prince at Avignon, while he was absent, "lest the ru-"mour of his departure should awaken this in-"quisitive and suspicious court." He was twice examined at the office of Lord Sunderland, then secretary of state. He defended, and had the temerity to justify, his conduct, and readily signed what he had before written. During his trial at the Old Bailey, February 17, 1720, he behaved in the same easy and composed manner; and when asked, what he had to say why sentence of death should not pass, he replied: "he could "not hope for mercy from a prince whom he "would not own." Upon which sentence was pronounced, and the enthusiast prepared himself for death, under the tuition of the Rev. Robert Orme, a nonjuror, between whom and the ordinary of Newgate there were many violent altercations in the prison. On the 17th of March, Sheppard was conveyed to Tyburn, accompanied by his clerical friend, and the ordinary, who still spoke fervently on his situation; but not prevailing, he left the prisoner with his *confessor*, who died like most other enthusiasts, rather in exultation, than fear or dread. The Marquis Palleotti had been executed a few hours before for murder, but that nobleman behaved with as much cowardice as Sheppard did heroism*. The government suffered much censure for his death: but though so young, it was justified by the ancient observation, that "he who disregards his own, may take away "the life of any one." Independently of this criminal enthusiasm, the behaviour of this youth was exemplary. His mother bore his fate with

* *Mist*, in his *Journal*, gives a long and flaming account of Sheppard's behaviour at the place of execution; contrasting it strongly with the pusillanimity of the foreign nobleman, who had suffered the same day, before him, at the same place.

Christian resignation, and indulged her melancholy by frequently reading over his papers. The print that resembled him most, and was, indeed, thought to be a very correct likeness, is the quarto etching before mentioned, and which is said to have been done from a drawing by Sir James Thornhill.

JONATHAN WILD, *with an exhibition of the several degrees taken by his pupils, large fol.*
JONATHAN WILD, *when in Newgate, fol.*
JONATHAN WILD, *in an oval, sixteen verses, &c.*
JONATHAN WILD, *sitting in his repository, 8vo.*

Jonathan Wild was born at Wolverhampton in Staffordshire, about 1682, where he received a decent school education; and, at the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to a buckle-maker in Birmingham. It is said he afterwards returned to his native town, married, and had a son, but deserted both wife and child, and went to London. It is certain, however, that for a year and a half he was a tenant to the father of the writer's grandmother, Mr. William Heatley, of whom he rented a house in Moat-lane, Birmingham, in remembrance of which it always went by the name of Jonathan Wild's house. He was confined in Wood-street Compter for debt, where he became acquainted with the characters of all the most notorious pick-pockets and other thieves in the metropolis, principally through his connexion with his fellow-prisoner Mary Milliner. Wild, who had good parts, resolved to be a rogue by profession; and his love of power encouraged him to act as the head of all the infamous wretches that then ravaged the metropolis. Accordingly, he opened warehouses for the reception of stolen goods, as at that time there was no law

law expressly forbidding such a practice. But the legislature, finding speculations in this way were carried to an extent scarcely to be believed, passed an act, which doomed the receiver to transportation for fourteen years. In consequence, Jonathan squared his conduct, so that he might follow his wickedness without taking a long voyage. Calling a meeting of the light-fingered fraternity, he explained to them how little they could raise upon what they stole, and proposed, that if they would bring their treasure to him, he would give them a better reward. This proposal was gladly acceded to. Wild, therefore, hired rooms where the goods were deposited; and he immediately undertook to restore stolen property. Numberless applications were made to him; and people were even willing to give a part to regain the remainder, without the expence and trouble of law; as sometimes money, bills, watches, rings, &c. were lost in places which the owners did not wish to have their friends know they frequented. Through these causes trade flowed in so rapidly, that our buckle-maker lived as a gentleman, and dressed in the highest fashion; and if suspicions were hinted that he had connexion with the thief, he highly resented the affront—he wore a sword, and should trouble himself no more about the matter. Wild was a perfect tyrant to his gang, who were poorly paid, and led to execution whenever either his interest or his hatred prompted him. His conduct at length became so intolerable to the public, as well as to the thieves, that both endeavoured to detect his villany and bring him to punishment. A law had been passed in 1718, making it felony to accept a reward for restoring stolen effects, without prosecuting the thief, which was evidently aimed at Wild. But Blake, *alias* Blueskin, one

one of the villains whom he had employed, and was leading to condemnation, cut his throat, though not effectually, which the man greatly lamented. At length tardy justice seized her prey; and he was sent to Newgate, February 15, 1725; convicted of stealing, and of receiving a sum of money to restore stolen goods, May 15; and executed on the 24th, amidst the execrations of the mob, who threw stones and mud at him. He was so apprehensive of their just indignation, that he had endeavoured to destroy himself, by opium, the preceding day; but, by violent exertion, he was so far roused from his lethargy as to be sensible of his sufferings.

JOHN SHEPPARD, *sitting, and looking to the prison window, J. Thornhill p. G. White sc.*

JOHN SHEPPARD, *whole length, in the same attitude, small fol. in the "Lives of the Highwaymen, &c." by Charles Johnson.*

JOHN SHEPPARD, *smaller.*

There is a sheet print, representing him in Newgate, and the several scenes of his escape from thence.

Jack Sheppard and his brother Thomas were the sons of an honest carpenter, though they both turned out thieves. The former was born in Spitalfields, in 1700; but their father dying while they were boys, the mother had care of them. Jack, after having been two years at school in Bishopsgate-street, was apprenticed to a cane chair-maker in Houndsditch, when his master died, and he was placed with another person in the same trade. But this man using him ill, Mr. Kneebone, a linen draper, received him under his protection, and placed him apprentice to a carpenter in Wych-street, where he behaved with propriety for four years, and till Elizabeth Lyon, or Edgworth Bess, enticed

enticed him to become a thief with her and James Sikes, called Hell and Fury; after which he ran through all the adventures of a burglarist and a robber. His fame, however, would have been no way peculiar, if he had not signalized himself by repeatedly escaping from prison, in a manner that seems almost to exceed belief. Sheppard paid the forfeit of a life of wickedness, November 16, 1724, when only in his 23d year.

This man was so much the wonder of his time, that poets, painters, and even the clergy, were engaged in exhibiting his person and manners to the world. The print shops, the theatre, the churches, and the streets, echoed the name of Sheppard. "The Harlequin Sheppard, a Night "Scene in grotesque Characters," with painted scenes of his exploits, was acted at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; and "The Prison-Breaker, or "the Adventures of John Sheppard," a farce, in three acts, made its appearance, though not in the theatres; but, augmented with songs and catches, and new-named the "Quaker's Opera," it was exhibited at Bartholomew Fair. Songs, with his birth, parentage, education, and last dying speech and confession, were rung through every street. A sermon was preached and printed, in which his adventures were related, and then a voluminous train of metaphorical fustian ensued, such as would disgrace even any of our itinerant methodists*.

* The preacher, after specifying the wonderful escape of Sheppard, spiritualizes it thus:—"Let me exhort ye, then, to open the *locks* of your *hearts* "with the *nail* of *repentance*; burst asunder the *fetters* of your *beloved lusts*; "mount the *chimney* of *hope*, take from thence the *bar* of *good resolution*; "break through the *stone wall* of *despair*, and all the *strong bolts* in the *dark* "*entry* of the *valley* of *the shadow of death*: raise yourself to the *leads* of "*divine meditation*; fix the *blanket* of *faith* with the *spike* of the *church*; "let yourself down to the *Turner's house of resignation*, and descend the "*stairs* of humility: so shall you come to the *bar* of *deliverance*, from the "*prison* of *iniquity*, and *escape* the clutches of that old *executioner*, the *devil*, "who goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour.'"

SARAH

SARAH PRIDDEN, when S. Salisbury, *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

SARAH PRIDDEN, *with flowers in her hand, mez. Kneller p.*

SARAH PRIDDEN, *Æt. 32, prefixed to her "Memoirs," by Walker, 1725, 8vo.*

This very beautiful, but abandoned woman, is said to have possessed the form of an angel with the disposition of a fiend. Richard Pridden, her father, removed to London, where he united the trade of a bricklayer with the arts of a paltry attorney. Sarah, born in 1690 at Shrewsbury, was apprenticed to a sempstress. When in that situation, Mother Needham marked her for destruction; and, at the early age of fifteen, she lived under her polluted roof; whence she removed to another notorious procuress, named Wisebourn. She soon after commenced her own directress, and immediately displayed the various horrible passions of such women, to the greatest degree. Like Congreve's Doris, she always forgot, or affected to forget, the liberality of her gallants; and if released when arrested, she expelled from her breast all ideas of gratitude. She well knew the art of swindling, as her landlord experienced, when she obtained a brandy shop. But, in the first stage of her career, she showed her skill at Bath, where she appeared, dressed in all the elegance of fashion, and frequented all public places, and was even *attended, very publicly*, by the gay men of rank and fashion. *Miss Pridden's* tire-woman, when cutting her hair, having flatteringly said, that if she had not been with her at the time, she should have taken her for Lady Salisbury, who had just passed by, induced this vain woman to adopt or usurp the name of Salisbury. She was tried, in May, 1732, for assaulting and wounding the

the Hon. John Finch, at the Three Tuns Tavern in Chandos-street, on a trivial quarrel; and being convicted of assaulting and wounding, but acquitted from an intent to kill, she was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* be imprisoned twelve months, and to find security for her good behaviour for two years. She died in Newgate, when she had suffered only nine months of her imprisonment, in 1724, I suppose, at the age of 32 years, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

MARY TOFTS, *sitting in a chair, a rabbit in her lap, mez. J. La Guerre p, J. Faber sc.*

Mary Tofts, of Godalming in Surry, had the audacity to pretend she produced rabbits by parturition. This preposterous project of imposing upon the public was acted in the year 1726; and it is difficult to know which most to admire, the impudence of the impostor, or the credulity of those who could be so duped. Tofts pretended that she was delivered of seventeen rabbits in 1726: and the sagacious M. St. Andrè, the king's surgeon and anatomist; Mr. Howard, surgeon at Guilford; Sir Richard Manningham; Dr. Douglas; Dr. Mowbray; Mr. Limborch; and several others; contributed to support the credit of this rabbit story. At length Sir Thomas Clarges attended Tofts, discovered the cheat, and overwhelmed the deluded medical men with shame and disgrace. This woman's impudent wickedness produced much wit and satire, nor did Hogarth let it escape his inventive pencil; and it may be fairly averred, that Mr. John Howard, the rabbit partizan, had no small stock of folly delivered from his brains when he published his relation. The greatest loser on this occasion was St. Andrè, who had received

ceived a sword from George I. which that monarch had previously worn; but St. Andrè was as great an adventurer in his way as Tofts*. The learned Whiston was weak enough to credit this tale, and even wrote a pamphlet, to prove that this supposed "monstrous conception" was the completion of a prophesy of Esdras!!!

THOMAS ROBINSON, *a wood-cut, in Stukeley's "Account of Aburey."*

Thomas Robinson, of Abury, or Aubery, in Wiltshire, was not a learned man, as Bromley has described him. His portrait is represented by Dr. Stukeley in a wood tail-piece, and the print is inscribed THO. ROBINSON, ALBURIÆ JEROSTRATUS. Tom appears in an oval, which is supported by Envy, and over it is a bat. We know that Dr. Stukeley sometimes displayed much wit in things of this nature, as a punishment for such violators of the sacred relics of antiquity. It is evident, that Granger has not sufficiently distinguished this destroyer of antiquities from Horsall, the preserver of them, who was also of Abury, where Stukeley resided for some weeks, contemplating the stupendous druidical temple, only inferior to

* Nicholas St. Andrè, a Swiss, came into England as a menial servant to a Jewish family. He afterwards taught French, then became a music-master; and having been casually wounded, he learnt surgery, which he at length understood and practised: pretended that he was entitled to the name of Count St. Andrè: prescribed for Samuel Molineux, Esq. secretary to George, prince of Wales. This gentleman *died*, and he *immediately* married his widow, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Algernon Capel, earl of Essex. St. Andrè died at the age of 96. He excelled in all manly sports and accomplishments; understood much of all the sciences; was skilled in all that related to gaming, yet not a gamester; obtained great riches; was always charitable, and often munificent. His knowledge and fluency made his conversation at once instructive and pleasing. His vanity so exceeded his judgment, that if people would talk of him, he disregarded whether they praised or censured. Living near Southampton, he went to the market:—"Why," says he to a woman selling vegetables, "have not you more parsley." "Because "your rabbits, Sir, have eaten it up." Rabbits, it was observed, never appeared on his own table, nor at those of any of his friends, when he was invited. A curious account of St. Andrè is to be seen in the appendix to the "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth," by Nichols.

Stonehenge;

Stonehenge; so that he had little difficulty in sketching the features of these men. Granger remarks, from Sir John Harrington, that "the "pavement of Coventry Church is almost all "tomb-stones, and some very ancient; but there "came a zealous fellow, with a counterfeit com-"mission, that for avoiding of superstition hath "not left one penny-worth, nor one penny-"bredth of brasse upon the tombes of all the "inscriptions, which have been many and costly." In my time this principle has been carried to the cemetery, and all the tombs or upright stones levelled or removed. A friend of mine highly lamented the tomb of his parents thus destroyed. Indeed, such violation of sacred edifices and the memorials of the dead are practised every where; I do not, therefore, wonder at the ignorance of Robinson, but at that of church wardens, who act without restraint from rectors and vicars. Yet how are humble ecclesiastics to contend with over-grown farmers—I beg pardon, yeomen, or cultivators of land.

JAMES FIGG, *bald head, open collar, six English verses, mez. J. Ellys p. Faber sc.*

Figg, of Mary le Bone, was a native of Thame in Oxfordshire, and a master of the noble art of defence, in which science he taught numbers of gentlemen, at his amphitheatre in Oxford Road*, where his fame was so great†, that we find him praised in the "Tatler," "Guardian," and "Crafts-"man," by the several writers in those miscellanies. Sutton, the pipe-maker, of Gravesend, was

* "To *Figg* and Broughton he commits his breast,
"To steel it to the fashionable test."

† So in Bramstone's "Man of Taste:"

"*In Figg the prize-fighter by day delight,*
"And sup with Colley Cibber every night."

his

his rival, and dared the mighty Figg to the combat. Twice they fought, with alternate advantage; but, at the third trial, a considerable time elapsed before victory decided for either party*. In fine, neither Ned Sutton, Tom Buck, nor Bob Stokes, could resist his skill and valour. He had never been defeated but once, and then by Sutton, in one of their previous combats; though it was generally allowed to have been owing to his illness at the time. Figg died in 1734. William Flander, a noted scholar of his, fought at the amphitheatre, in 1723, with Christopher Clarkson, from Lancashire, who was called the Old Soldier. It was looked upon as a very great proof of self-denial in an *amateur*, if he failed a meeting on those occasions:

From Figg's theatre he will miss a night,
Tho' cocks, and bulls, and Irish women, fight.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, *oval, in the frontispiece to his "Secret Memoirs," 8vo. J. Clark sc.*

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, *Æt. 40. prefixed to his "Life," by Haywood, 1720, 8vo. T. Hill p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, *prefixed to his "Life," by himself, 1732, 8vo. T. Hill p. Price sc.*

Here are no less than three publications relative to the life of this silent philosopher, who was alive in 1732. Yet I, an historian, biographer, genealogist, &c. &c. have never been so happy as to meet with what, no doubt, would have greatly added to my fame, and consequently, fortune, if I could display his many and incomparably fine qualities, as they deserve.

* See in Dodsley's "Collection of Poems," Vol. VI. p. 312, "Extempore Verses upon a Trial of Skill between the two great Masters of Defence, Messrs. Figg and Sutton," by Dr. Byrom.

ROBERT

Mr. Duncan Campbell

Ætat: 40.

ROBERT NEVE, *a wood cut, prefixed to his "Merry Companion, teaching Tricks in Legerde-"main,"* 1721, doubtful.

Robert Neve, the juggler, has never been honoured with the notice of the biographer, that I have discovered. Why is it that all nations delight in their wise men of this description? The East is their favourite soil, yet Lapland is not without them; and, indeed, we hear of them in all countries.

JAMEY, *mez. Smith sc.*

Jamey was one of the merry pipers of merry Scotland, of whom every ancient house had one to play at stated periods, particularly while the laird sat at dinner. Probably it was equally common in Britain to have a family musician, though their instruments were different. In Scotland the bagpipe is the favourite, in Wales the harp. It is said that we are a mixture of all nations, like the modern Greeks at Constantinople, and have no national music. But we certainly had our minstrels: perhaps they, like us, were also formed of a variety, significant of the commixture of the nation to whom they played.

WILLIAM CROUCH, *with English verses, mez. N. Tucker p.* 1725. *P. Pelham sc.*

I do not find any memorial of William Crouch.

RICHARD DICKINSON, *sitting, in a hat, legs across, 8vo. Clarke sc.*

RICHARD DICKINSON, *standing, three English lines, 4to. Setterington p.* 1726, *J. Sympson sc.*

RICHARD DICKINSON, *printed with an Account of him, large fol. H. Hysing p.* 1725, *G. Vertue sc.*

RICHARD DICKINSON, *standing, an etching, six verses, sm. fol.*

RICHARD DICKINSON, *sitting, five verses, an etching.*

RICHARD DICKINSON, *4to. mez. four verses.*

Mr. RICHARD DICKINSON, of Scarborough Spaw, *small whole length, view of the rock, many verses underneath.*

Dickinson was the master of amusement at Scarborough Spa. There is, observes Swift, naturally in the English character a tendency to humour: that Dickinson had this propensity was generally allowed. Persons of certain discriptions never acknowledge such a faculty. Pride prevents some, stupidity others; yet I have known men of good understanding, without any flashes of genius, to whom all approach to wit was offensive. Such often have so little conception of it, that if they attempt to repeat what has highly delighted their friends, they are certain to put the part upon which the wit turns in the wrong place, and make the whole an absurdity. Pope and Chesterfield never deigned to laugh, it was beneath the dignity of a philosophic poet, and an elegantly refined statesman, yet they promoted laughter in others. There ought to be a promoter of innocent mirth at every watering-place, for the exhilaration of invalids. An ass that brayed so as to convulse them with laughter, would to these people be of more real use, than ten asses laden with drugs. The history of funny Dick is comprised in few words:—He cleaned shoes, sold gingerbread, built a house, kept a mistress, and ceased from his folly in 1738. His face was often carved upon walking-sticks. Peck the antiquary who, I ween, loved a laugh, had one which was very like him.

PATIE

PATIE BIRNIE, *with these eight verses in the Scottish dialect, by Alan Ramsey, preparatory to "The Life "and Acts of, or an Elegy," on him, by that poet, fol.*

The effigie of Patie Birnie,
The famous fiddler of Kinghorn,
Who gart the leiges gawff and girnay,*
Aft till the cock proclaim'd the morn.
Tho' baith his weeds* and mirth were pirny,
He roos'd those things were langest worn;
The brown-ale barrel was his kirn ay,
And faithfully he toom'd his horn—

Patie Birnie resided at Kinghorn, on the sea coast, about nine miles north of Edinburgh, where he supported himself by his consummate impudence. Not by honest labour, but by intruding upon every person who came to the public house; generally apologizing, at his entrance of the apartment where the travellers were, by saying:—that he could not get away from the company he was in sooner, or he should have come on their first sending for him; as he ever pretended that a person had desired him, in their name, to attend. He then fell into the utmost familiarity, grounding his freedom upon his having well ken'd his honour's father, or nearest relation, and had been very merry with him; and concluded his harangues with the commendation of his relation, by averring what an excellent good fellow he had found him. Having thus prepared the way, next followed his own exploits, which were in "showing a very particular comi-"calness in his looks and gestures; laughing and

* "Weeds and mirth were pirny." When a piece of stuff is wrought un-"equally, part coarse and part fine, of yarn of different colours, we call it "pirny, from the pirn, or little hollow reed, which holds the yarn in the "shuttle."

"groaning at the same time. He played, sung, "and broke in with some queer tale twice or "thrice e'er he got through the tune; and his "beard was no small addition to the diversion." Johnny Stocks, a low, but very broad fellow, his loving friend, heightened his jests, by dancing to his music, for Birnie was both poet and musician. After Ramsey had lamented the death of Patie, in a long elegy, he concludes,

Soe I've lamented Patie's end;
But least your grief o'er far extend
Come dight your cheeks, ye'r brows unbend,
And lift ye'r head,
For, to a Briton be it kend,
He is not dead.

January 15, 1721.

JOHN KEILING, *alias* BLIND JACK, *in the Ratcliffe Collection, 4to. mez. Dl. Wansell sc.*

Of John Keiling, designated Blind Jack, I have seen nothing.

——— FAWKS, *representing his tricks, la. sheet, Sutton p. Nicholls sc.*

Fawkes, a master of slight of hand, exhibited his tricks in this reign, to amuse the public and fill his own pockets. When Breslaw, a more modern performer of the same kind, was at Canterbury, he requested permission to display his cunning a little longer; promising Mr. mayor, that if he was indulged with permission, he would give such a night, naming a particular one, for the benefit of the poor. The benevolent magistrate acceded to the proposition, and he had a crowded house. Hearing nothing about the money collected on the specified evening, the mayor

mayor waited on the man of trick, and, in a delicate manner, expressed his surprise. "Mr. mayor, "I have distributed the money, myself."—Still more surprised—"Pray, Sir, to whom." "To my "own company; none can be poorer." "This "is a trick."—"We live by our tricks."

A GLUTTON, *P. R. Fremont sc. ad vivum.*

The names of this man have not been transmitted to us, and we are merely informed that he suffered confinement in the Fleet Prison, about 1727, where, it is probable, he did not find any great opportunity of indulging his gormandizing propensity.

CATHERINE STUBS, *wood cut at the back of the title of the Crystal Glass,* 1716.

I know nothing more of this female than that she resided at Burton upon Trent in Staffordshire, a place famous for fine beer, which is there always drank out of small glass tumblers. Did Kate Stubs keep a drinking-house? In the centre of the kingdom beer-houses are often called mug-houses, from the liquor being served in small cups so denominated: but the gentry, as I can vouch, use glasses only at Burton. The town is more famed for the elegance of its inhabitants, than its sparkling malt liquor, its four fairs, or its bridge of thirty-seven arches; or even than it was anciently for its mitred abbey.

JOHN ALDER, *inscribed "The Pilgrim," large beard, four verses, 4to. P. R. Fremont sc.*

Mr. Alder, a Turkish merchant, was, as we learn from Bromley, confined in the Feet Prison, 1727,

but I know nothing more of him; probably he died there.

SAMUEL CHAPPEL, *alias* GRATER, *rare, mez. J. Faber sc. ad vivum.*

This singular character lived at Oxford, and having no teeth, he constantly grated his bread, from which circumstance he usually went by the appellation of GRATER. By the coarseness of his replies, he was supposed to be disordered in his mind; yet he had received some education, but had so little of worldly wealth that he was reduced to a state of mendicity. Mr. Granger makes a quere, Whether his wanting bread was not owing to his learning? and adds:—"I was "telling a person of distinction once in Lon- "don, how much more a porter could earn "than myself."—"That," replied he, "is the "*disadvantage of being bred to learning.*"

EDWARD BUREL, *with a French inscription, 4to. Hull p. Le Clerc sc.*

Edward Burell, or probably Burrell, the old man of Norwich. The date of his death is given, but he is not noticed in Easton's "Human Lon- "gevity;" nor do I find him mentioned in Par- kin's "History of Norwich."

MARY GORE, *Æt.* 143, *V. Luyck p.* 1725, *T. Chambars sc.* 1746.

Mary Gore, according to the above inscription, attained to a very extraordinary age indeed. She died in 1727, but I do not find any other notice of her; her name is omitted in Easton's "Human "Longevity."

MAX.

MAX. CHRIST. MILLER, *fol. Boitard sculp. ad vivum*, 1733.

MAX CHRIST. MILLER, *on a show-board in Southwark Fair, Hogarth sc.*

This native of Saxony was eight feet high, and probably came into England in the reign of George I.; he died in 1734, at the age of 60.

MATTHEW BUCKINGER, *with a letter written by himself, fol.*

MATTHEW BUCKINGER, *a wood cut, 4to.*

MATTHEW BUCKINGER, *in an oval, with ornaments, 8vo.*

MATTHEW BUCKINGER, *in an oval, on a cushion, with ornaments representing his performances, and an account of him at the bottom, fol.*

MATTHEW BUCKINGER, *in an oval, 4to. drawn and written by himself, the book of Psalms engraved in the curls of his large flowing periwig, very* curious.

This poor, mutilated figure, was born in 1674, without hands or feet; and, though thus miserable in the deprivation of those material parts of the human frame, he yet performed a number of curious and active exploits: he lived till 1722. I once saw a foreigner, I think a Swiss, who had neither arms, legs, nor thighs; but he had hands and feet, and could walk, beat a drum, use the broad sword, and perform some other extraordinary things for such an object. He had a vast body, seemed very strong and healthy, said he was married to the woman who went with him, and had children. I have seldom seen a more shocking sight to humanity than this unfortunate object.

ENGLISH DWARF.

The print of this dwarf is mentioned as having been engraved in this reign; but I know nothing more of her than the above, which I have from Mr. Granger's notes.

OWEN FARREL, *whole length, an etching, Smith p. Burgh. sc.*

OWEN FARREL, *whole length, in a leather coat, hat, stick, H. Gravelot del. Hulett sc.* 1742.

Little Owen, an Irishman, was only three feet, nine inches high. Granger says of him:—"Nature deviated widely from its usual walk, in "giving this dwarf but little more than half of "the stature of a man, with the strength of two." Another writer tells us:—"He was so gross and "massive in proportion to his height, that he "presented us with a very disagreeable image." I have been in company with a friend's daughter, a dwarf, prodigiously large in bulk, and wonderfully strong. I do not know the time of Farrel's death, but Dr. Hunter had one of his thigh bones, which measured nine inches and a half. The thigh bones of the prelates found in Ely Church, 1769, measured eighteeen and upwards, and Duke Birthnoth's twenty and a half; so that the latter was more than double the length of Farrel's. Ireland has sent us several giants, but few dwarfs; though we read of a *little* marriage at Galway, in 1766, between John Ford, aged 19, five feet, six inches high; and Biddy Can, aged 20, three feet, three inches high.

THE DUTCH DWARF, a female, three feet, two inches high, *4to.*

We know nothing of this little Dutch personage; but she was a Patagonian compared to William Butler, our own dwarf, only two feet and a half high, who lived to the age of 40, and was buried July 25, 1737. See a laughable account of the three dwarfs exhibited at London, in the "Spectator," Number 271. They were—a very little man, a woman equally diminutive, and a horse proportionable, as we are informed by Mr. Bisset's note.

PERSIAN DWARF.

In Granger's arrangement of the characters of this reign, he mentions a Persian dwarf; one, at least, who *pretended* that she was a native of Persia.

REMARKS ON DRESS.

We do not perceive any great variation in this, from the last reign. It might, indeed, have been supposed that a new royal family would have brought *new* fashions with them, but there were reasons which prevented their introduction: George I. was advanced in years, and seldom mixed with his subjects; and the act which precluded the granting of honours to foreigners, prevented many German gentlemen from visiting England. The female sex, however, generally alter their modes of dress most; but as there was no queen in Great Britain, and as the ladies who accompanied His Majesty were neither by birth, propriety of conduct, age, or beauty, qualified

lified to make any impression in point of fashion in this country, where they were very generally unpopular, their influence did not operate much towards effecting an alteration in female dress, or decorations of any kind. The peace cultivated secretly by George and the regent of France caused a greater intercourse between the courts and kingdoms than had subsisted for many years. As usual, some little difference in the shape of the materials for clothing appeared, but so little as to be scarcely worth notice. Dr. John Harris, then, I believe, a prebendary of Canterbury, published, in 1715, his elaborate "Treatise upon the Modes, "or a Farewell to French Kicks," 8vo*. which was well received; and it has been even hinted, that Bishop Gibson, then the disposer of mitres, was solicited to give his consent for rewarding the author with one for his labour; and accordingly, on the particular recommendation of John, duke of Argyle, the patriotic reprobater of French modes, was made bishop of Landaff. The Right Rev. author, for such, we find, he became, dissuades his countrymen from applying to foreigners in matters of dress, because we have "a right, and "power, and genius," to supply ourselves. The French tailors, he observed, invent new modes of dress, and dedicate them to great men, as authors do books; as was the case with the *roquelaure* cloak, which then displaced the surtout; and was called the roquelaure from being dedicated to the Duke of Roquelaure, whose title was spread, by this means, throughout France and Britain. The coat, says our author, was not the invention of France, but its present modifications and adjuncts were all entirely owing to them; as the pockets and pocket flaps, as well as the magnitude of the

* To this he prefixed the apposite motto, "Est *Modus* in Rebus."

but

plaits, which differ from time to time in number, but always agree in the mystical efficacy of an *unequal* number.

The ladies still reduced their shapes, as if to represent some of those insects which seem to have the two ends held together only by a slender union*. But the consequence of this tapering was deformity and ill-health. In vain did a Venus de Medicis prove, that there is a due proportion to be observed by nature. In vain was it allowed that, amongst unclothed Africans, a crooked woman was as great a rarity as a straight European lady. To Mademoiselle Pantine, a mistress of Marshal Saxe, the world was obliged for that stiffened pasteboard case, called a pantine, by which a universal compression ensued, to the destruction of the fine symmetry of the female form, as designed by nature†. Spanish broad cloth, trimmed with gold lace, was still in use for ladies' dresses; and scarfs, greatly furbellowed, were worn from the duchess to the peasant, as were riding-hoods on horseback; and the mask, which continued in use till the following reign, to shield the face from the summer's sun and the winter's wind.

* Agreeable to this mistaken practice was the pointed censure of the Roman dramatic poet:—

"Virgo haud similis virginum nostrarum quas matres student,
"Demissis humeris esse, *vincto pectore*, ut *graciles* sient,
"Tametsi bona est natura reddunt curatura *junceas*."

† How was it possible that the reproach of the English poet also, in his beautiful lines so descriptive of the true elegance of the female form, should have been so little understood or regarded!

"*No longer* shall the boddice, *aptly lac'd*
"From the full bosom to the slender waist,
"That air and harmony of shape express,
"Fine by *degrees*, and *beautifully less*."

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF GEORGE I.

GUILLAUME DU BOIS, *Rigaud pinxit.* 1723, *P. Drevet sc. jun.*

Cardinal William Du Bois, the son of a surgeon at Brive la Guillarde, was born in 1656, and gaining the favour of the Duke of Orleans the regent, to whom he had been sub-preceptor, he at length became his confidential minister. France, through policy, was inclined to the restoration of the Stuart family, and had sent the son of James II, into Scotland, in 1715; but the scheme failed, and Lewis XV. a sickly boy, seemed to leave the succession open for contention. Alberoni was strengthening Spain, that Philip V. might revive a claim he had solemnly renounced, and the regent had his fears that he should lose the succession. Du Bois, to prevent this, recommended a close alliance with England; and, to obtain it, he went to Hanover, where he agreed, August 21, 1716, that the Prince should be sent beyond the Alps; and that the port of Mardyke, "that terrible thorn in the side of England," should be demolished, on condition that the article in the Treaty of Utrecht should be confirmed, by which the succession to the throne of France was guaranteed to the line of Orleans. George I. and the regent were highly pleased with Du Bois's management, which procured him much interest in the British court, when ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in 1717; and it is not a little singular that, for the mitre of Cambray, 1720, he was indebted to the interest of the king of England; and for the cardinal's hat, in 1721. He was declared prime minister in 1722; and died at Versailles, August 10, 1723, aged 66, highly esteemed

esteemed for his great abilities. He appears to have possessed great clearness of conception, and to have simplified, not perplexed, his foreign negociations: indeed, there was a cordiality between him and our ministers that was very unusual. He was in private life profligate and vicious in the extreme; but he had a taste for literature, and was, in consequence, elected a member of the French Academy, and also of those of Sciences and Belles Lettres.

VICT. MAUR. DE BROGLIO, Duc de Broglio, *on horseback, M. Loir p. Bugey sc.*

VICT. MAUR. DE BROGLIO, Duc de Broglio, *Rauc. p. S. Carmona sc.*

Victor Maurice de Broglio, Duc de Broglio, Marshal of France, distinguished himself in the army of Lewis XIV. and died in 1727, aged 80 years. His son, the Duc de Broglio, made an equally conspicuous figure in the reign of Lewis XV.

ANNE CLAUD PHILIPPE DE TUBIERS, DE CRIMOARD, DE PESTELS, DE LEVE, Counte de Caylus, 1752, *Cochin, jun. sc. ad vivum.*

ANNE, &c. Counte de Caylus, *in "Galer. Franc."* 1771, *Delorraine sc.*

The Counte de Caylus was a Parisian, and born October 31, 1692. He held a command in the army of France till the Peace of Rastadt; before which he had distinguished himself in Catalonia, and at the siege of Fribourg. The count afterwards devoted himself to science; but his aim was first to thoroughly improve himself by travelling. Having visited various parts of Europe, he sailed from Italy to the Levant; and saw great part of Asia, particularly the Temple of Diana at Ephesus:

Ephesus: and on his return he often lamented that he had not gone on to China. Having thus far gratified his curiosity, he made the promotion of the sciences the business of his life; and his exertions and his purse were equally engaged in patronizing the arts and artists, particularly those of painting and engraving. He was a most learned antiquary; and died after a year's illness, September 5, 1765, universally admired, esteemed, and regretted. His works are very numerous, seven volumes, 4to. of which relate to antiquities; and his engravings of intaglios and cameos, in the Royal Cabinet of France, is a most princely performance. The drawings were by Bouchardon, and the explanation by M. Mariette. These were only a part, though the most magnificent of his publications, except, perhaps, his engravings taken from the coloured drawings of Pietro Santo Bartoli, published with a view to the improvement of the art of painting.

JOHN GASP. Count de Bothmer, *half sheet, mez. J. Faber, ad vivum, del. et fecit,* 1717.

John Gasper, Count de Bothmer, a Hanoverian nobleman, came to England, Nov. 18, 1711, with the Duke of Marlborough, in order to deliver a memorial to Queen Ann, requesting Her Majesty to maintain the union with her continental allies. This memorial was as much praised by the whigs, as reprobated by the tories. Bothmer, though not vested with the character of resident, yet had more power than Mons. Kreinberg; and it was chiefly through him that full powers were granted to the House of Brunswick, to insure their accession by the regency act. George I. was not unmindful of his skill and fidelity, and retained him still in England, as his Hanoverian minister and

and counsellor. Townshend and Walpole had much difficulty to keep the Hanoverians in any kind of subjection. Bothmer and Bernsdorf were looking so high even as to English peerages; while the third person of the triumvirate, Robethon, more moderate, asked only for the title of baronet. It was some time before the others could be persuaded, that the act of settlement excluded foreigners from the British peerage. But the wonder is, that they did not obtain Irish coronets; as it was discovered that the act had omitted to except such, and as the Baroness Schulenberg was actually created Duchess of Munster.

MATTHIAS JOAN DE SCHULEMBOURG, *I. M. Pitteri sc.*

Count de Schulembourg, a Hanoverian, was brother to Erengard Melesina, Baroness Schulembourg, princess of Eberstein and duchess of Kendal, supposed the wife, by a left-hand marriage, of George I. a lady famed for her routine of devotion at the Lutheran chapels in London, and her unbounded rapacity. Bred to arms, he was appointed general to the Republic of Venice, and came to England, I suppose, in consequence of his sister's invitation. His Majesty received him to his table, in 1726, when it was remarked that he dined in his travelling dress. Having received some valuable pecuniary presents, he left Britain, after a short stay, and died at Venice, in 1727, at the age of 66 years. He greatly distinguished himself at the raising the siege of Corfu, in 1716; and this service was so acceptable to the senate of Venice, that their ambassador in England requesting a private audience of the Prince of Wales, then one of the lords justices, related the joyful intelligence. It was not a little singular,

lar, that Venice should have employed a Protestant general to command her army*.

LUDEWIG HOLBERG, *4to. 1757, Roselius pinx. J. M. Bernigeroth sc. 1757.*

Baron Holberg, a native of Denmark, emerged from an humble situation in life, by dint of his own genius, and raised himself to eminence. His love of learning and the sciences inspired him with an ardour which induced him to travel from his own country, on foot, to Rome, and I suppose, to Paris; and he visited England in this reign. On his return to Denmark, Holberg was ennobled, as an honour to his country, and died in 1754, aged 70. He wrote several works, of which his "Introduction to universal History," styled by Goldsmith, his earliest and worst performance, translated into English by Dr. Gregory Sharp, Master of the Temple, with maps and notes, has gone through different editions, and is of all his writings that which is best known in this country.

PHILIP LEWIS, Count Zinzindorf, *H. Rigaud pinx. P. Privet sc.*

PHILIP LEWIS, Count Zinzindorf, *8vo.*

Philip Lewis, Count Zinzindorf, came to England in 1724, and was the founder of the well-known sect of Moravians, which he established in this kingdom. They now form a class of dissenters, but mix little with those who differ from them, and generally court quiet obscurity rather than public notice. This enthusiast died

* There are several medals of the count struck on this occasion, having, on one side, his bust, and on the reverse, different devices commemorative of the event.

May

May 9, 1760, at Hernhoot in Silesia, the principal seat of their establishment, in the bosom of the society which he had originally formed, and continued, throughout life, to encourage and protect.

JEAN LE CLERC, 8vo. *B. Picart sc.*
JEAN LE CLERC, *in "Recueil de Portr." Des Rochers sculp.*

John Le Clerc, son of Stephen Le Clerc, a physician of Geneva, was born in that city, March 29, 1657; but settled at Amsterdam in 1683, where he married a daughter of Gregorio Leti, well known in England in 1691. This most learned critic obtained the professorship of *belles lettres*, Hebrew, and philosophy, at Amsterdam; and his works, which are numerous, relate chiefly to sacred history and polemics: but his sentiments were supposed to be Socinian. Le Clerc was imbecile for ten years preceding his death, and lost his speech in 1728, while reading; yet he afterwards wrote incessantly, and regularly sent his unconnected and incoherent productions to the booksellers, who threw them into the fire. In the same year his wife died, but he lived till January 8, 1736, when he had attained his 79th year; a melancholy instance, amongst others, of the greatest intellects failing long before the body. His brother, Daniel Le Clerc, a learned physician, wrote many tracts upon medicine and anatomy. I am not acquainted with the period when John Le Clerc came into England, but I suppose it was previous to this reign.

JAMES L'ENFANT, *a small oval, prefixed to the "History of the Council of Constance," J. Vr. Gucht sculp.*

JAMES L'ENFANT, *Picart sc.*

The Rev. James L'Enfant, born in 1691, received his education at Saumur and Geneva, and became Protestant minister of the French Church at Heidelberg, in 1683, and chaplain to the Electress Dowager Palatine. When the French invaded the palatinate in 1688 he went to Berlin, and the Queen of Prussia appointed him one of her preachers, and chaplain to her son the king. L'Enfant was greatly respected in that kingdom, received the honour of being elected a member of the Academy, and was appointed counsellor of the superior Consistory: his learning, integrity, and the amiableness of his manners, gained him these public testimonies of approbation. The time he visited England is not mentioned; but his death occurred by the palsy, in 1728, when at the age of 67. He early discovered his great abilities; and his best works were, "Histoire du "Concile de Constance," "Histoire du Concile "de Basle," and the "Histoire du Concile de "Pise," each in two vols. 4to. His translation of the New Testament from Greek into French, with literal notes, in conjunction with Beausobre, is much valued by Protestants; and we have his "Poggiana" and sermons: but "L'Histoire de "la Papesse Jeanne" had better not have appeared.

BENEDICT PICTET, *Huaut p. J. Houbraken sculp.*

BENEDICT PICTET, *in "Recueil de Portr." 1723, Des Rochers sc.*

This writer, born May 30, 1655, was the son of Andrew Pictet, a syndic of the Republic of Geneva,

neva, and of Barbara, sister of the learned Francis Turretin. Benedict, when a Protestant clergyman, taught divinity, with uncommon reputation, in his native city, where he published many polemical and historical works. After his arrival in England he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He also visited Holland; and his death occurred June 9, 1724. Pictet had several children, by Catherine Burlamaqui his wife.

FREDERICK RUYSCH.

Frederick Ruysch was a native of the Hague, where he resided and practised as a physician, and being of a good family he gained very considerable employment. His merit was so great as a learned anatomist and naturalist, that he was invited thence to fill the professor's chair at Amsterdam. The Royal Society of London elected him a Fellow in 1716, and the Academy of Sciences at Paris chose him a member. His reputation was very great; and he died at Amsterdam, February 12, 1731, aged 97. His works on physic and botany were published before his decease, and he possessed a fine cabinet of natural curiosities. His method of embalming was preferable to that used in preparing the mummies of the ancients, as he preserved the features. Henry Ruysch, the son of Frederick, who died in 1727, also excelled in physic, natural history, anatomy, and botany.

MARIE FRANC. AROUET DE VOLTAIRE, *Liotard p. J. Balechou sc.*

MARIE FRANC. AROUET DE VOLTAIRE, *Chereau sc.*

MARIE FRANC. AROUET DE VOLTAIRE, *La Tour p. 1736, Ficquet sc. 1762.*

MARIE FRANC. AROUET DE VOLTAIRE, *La Tour p. R. Guillard sc.*

It would be an endless task to enumerate the portraits of this eminent writer, they are so various and so many.

Voltaire, a wit at a very early age, born in Paris, February 28, 1694, was designed for the law, and became one of the most ingenious and best informed, and, at the same time, one of the wickedest of all his contemporaries. His character was a compound of contradictions, and yet he was consistently profligate. We admire him as the poet, the historian, the dramatic writer, and the brilliant essayist, yet detest him as the infamous atheist. He came to England in 1726, and learned the language, read our best authors, visited our greatest writers, but does not seem to have thoroughly relished either Shakespeare or Milton. He came almost a beggar, but left us reinstated in his finances, through the patronage of King George II. and his queen: the former sent him 500*l.*; and Caroline, to whom he dedicated, in English, a splendid edition of his "Henriade," which was printed here in 1728, by her personal application obtained him many subscribers. But always mean and dishonest, he swindled Lord Peterborough out of considerable sums, who, learning his baseness, was with difficulty prevented from taking immediate vengeance on him: but he narrowly escaped, and immediately quitted the kingdom. He used to say, the pleasantest days he spent here were with Mr. afterwards Sir Everard, Fawkener, at Wandsworth, to whom, in an elegant dedication, he inscribed his tragedy of "Zara." He pretended that, on his return to France, he could not write with ease in his native language, though it is well known he tried his skill in our's. He compared the English nation

to

to a butt of their favourite beverage: "the top "frothy, the bottom dregs, the middle excellent."

On a character so well known as this, it is needless to expatiate here—none, perhaps, has been more thoroughly canvassed. He lived to a great age, always, as it were, in the eye of the world, both at home and abroad, consequently his talents, his valuable qualities, and his vices, are all before the public. Literature has, in many respects, great obligations to him; and it is the kindest thing that can be done for his memory, to think only of those for the present, and to leave what else belonged to him to the soothing hands of time and oblivion.

JEAN BAPTIST ROUSSEAU, *J. Aves pinx. J. Daulle sc.*

JEAN BAPTIST ROUSSEAU, *J. Aves p. S. Ficquet sc.*

JEAN BAPTIST ROUSSEAU, *in* "Odieuvre Portr. Ill." *Sauvage sc. G. F. Schmidt sc.*

Rousseau, the son of a shoemaker, was born at Paris, in 1669, where his father, though poor, gave him an education, and his genius soon proved how much he deserved it. Even at the early age of twenty he was known and praised as a poet; and Mons. De Monrepos received him as his page, when he went on an embassy to Denmark in 1688. Rousseau came to England with Marshall Tallard, as his secretary; and though he loved distinction, he never regarded wealth, consequently, his admission into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, in 1701, was pleasing to him, but he rejected all offers of promotion to places. After having been tried and convicted of publishing some obnoxious poetry, he was, by arrêt of parliament, banished France, but it appeared in the sequel that he was not the author of it. He went into banishment in 1712,

and the injustice he suffered seems to have made a deep and lasting impression on his mind. Count De Luc, ambassador from Lewis XIV. to the Helvetic body, taking him to Baden, introduced him to Prince Eugene, who conducted him, after the peace, to the Imperial court, thence to Brussels; and he came to England in 1721. His collection of poems, printed at London, in two vols. 4to. reinstated his finances; but placing his money in the custody of the Imperial Ostend Company, he was reduced to poverty by its failure. The duke of Aremberg gave him an asylum, but too haughty for dependance, he lost his, as he had Eugene's patronage, and went, incognito, to Paris; but finding the prejudices against him were too strong to remain there, he went to Brussels again, and from that city to the Hague, where he died of an apoplexy, March 17, 1741. He had always a great sense of religion, and in his last moments declared, that the lines attributed to him, for which he was banished, were not his. This man's unhappy fate shocks our best feelings; and there is no doubt but that he was sacrificed to the vengeance of some rival wit. His works were printed in three vols. 4to. at Paris, in 1745, by his executor Voltaire, though he was by no means partial to him. Voltaire owns that his odes are beautiful, diversified, and that they abound with images; that in his hymns, he equals the harmony and devotion observable in the spiritual songs of Racine; and that his epigrams are finished with greater care than those of Merot: but he failed in operas and comedies, for want of sensibility and gaiety. He was no ways related to John James Rousseau, of Geneva, so famed for his talents and his eccentricities, who also visited this country, but at a much later period.

BARTHOLOMEW

BARTHOLOMEW ZIEGENBALG, *mez. J. Simon sculp.*

Bartholomew Ziegenbalg was a Danish missionary, who came to Britain in this reign, and died in 1719.

HERMAN BOERHAAVE, *fol. V. Gunst sc.*

HERMAN BOERHAAVE, *Mandelaar p. J. Houbraken sculp.*

HERMAN BOERHAAVE, 8*vo. J. G. p. J. Hulett sc.*

HERMAN BOERHAAVE, *G. King sc.*

HERMAN BOERHAAVE, 8*vo. Mandelaar p. J. B. Scotin sc.*

HERMAN BOERHAAVE, *fol. J. Wandelaer sculp. ad vivum.*

HERMAN BOERHAAVE, *mez. G. White sc.*

Dr. Boerhaave, one of the most skilful and learned physicians that has appeared since Hippocrates, was the son of poor parents resident at Voorhout, near Leyden. Europe has universally acknowledged his merit, as a physician, chymist, and botanist, of which sciences he was professor at Leyden. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of England in 1730, and a member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. His works, which are very numerous, are written in Latin, but some of them have been translated into French. Boerhaave died September 23, 1738, and was buried at the church of St. Peter in Leyden, where there is a handsome monument to his memory. His virtues and his piety were as pre-eminent as his abilities, and his modesty equalled his worth. Humility was so natural, so inherent in him, or he had so well acquired it, that he seemed unconscious of his great talents and his superior goodness,

JAMES DAILLON, Count de Lude, *a clerical habit.*

James Daillon, Count de Lude, is mentioned by Granger as having been in England in this reign. The family was amongst the most eminent in France, and were descended from John Daillon, the favourite of that shocking monarch, Lewis XI. whose descendants were Dukes de Lude. The title became extinct in Henry Daillon de Lude, grand-master of the artillery, who died in 1685; probably the count was of a collateral branch.

MARGARET ELIZABETH DE LARGILLIERE.

Margaret Elizabeth de Largilliere was the daughter of the eminent French painter, Nicholas de Largilliere, a Parisian, born in 1656, who died in 1746. I am not certain whether this lady came to England, but her father was here, I suppose, several times. He came very early, being sent or brought by his father in some mercantile pursuit, though his genius was afterwards allowed to take its proper course. He was here in the reign of Charles II. and was known to, and employed by that monarch; and came again in the reign of James II. when he painted his portrait and that of his consort, in which performances he is said to have even out-done himself. He returned to France at the Revolution, where he gained the greatest distinction as a painter, and was appointed director of the academy. Lord Orford does not mention his coming here again; but it is most probable that the daughter came, subsequent to that reign, and probably while Queen Ann or George I. sat upon the throne. Vertue mentions a small piece, about two feet and an inch high, in

in which the painter, his wife, and two children, are represented, and highly finished. He leans on a pedestal; the children are sitting, and one is playing with fruit and flowers; with a peacock and a landscape in the back-ground. The son, a counsellor of the Chatelet at Paris, was a commissioner at war in the New Brisac, and author of the "Opera Comique" and the "Foire." Lord Orford says he died in 1747, but it should be 1742, as it is certain he died before the father, and left no issue; for Largilliere bequeathed his large fortune to his only daughter, who was "*worthy to inherit it.*"

JOHN GEORGE KEYSLER, 8*vo*. *Miller sculp.*
JOHN GEORGE KEYSLER, 8*vo*. *James Basire sc.*

John George Keysler was born in 1689, at Tournau in Germany. His father, a counsellor to the Counts of Giech, sent him to the university of Hall, where he studied the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages; history, antiquity, the sciences, and the civil law. His great attainments qualified him for the office of a preceptor; and he was intrusted with the care of Charles Maximilian, and Christian Charles, counts of Giech-Buchau, and afterwards with the grandsons of Baron Bernstorf, his Britannic Majesty's first minister of state, as elector of Hanover. With the two young counts, he travelled through Germany, France, and the Netherlands; with the baron's grandsons, to the upper part of Germany, Switzerland, Vienna, Upper Hungary, Bohemia, and other parts of Germany, Lorrain, France, England, and Holland. Keysler was twice in England, in 1718 and 1731: the first was merely a visit of curiosity, but the second time he came with the young Bernstorfs. The learned received him as his merit deserved, and the Royal Society elected him

him a member. After a life of study, greatly diversified with travelling, he retired to ease, competence, and contemplation, under the protection of his noble pupils, whose library and museum he superintended. He died of an asthma, June 20, 1743, when only in his 55th year. His travels, which have been translated into English, and have gone through several editions, are well known and highly esteemed; and we have some tracts by him, in Latin, upon subjects of antiquity: amongst these, Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain, and the missletoe of the Druids, are not forgotten. His Celtic and Northern Antiquities were published at Hanover.

HADRIAN RELAND, *Æt.* 36, *Celasctus pinxit, Vr. Gunst sc.*

This learned foreigner was a native of Ryp, a village in North Holland, where he was born July 17, 1696. His father, minister of that place, and afterwards in Amsterdam, perfected him in the study of literature, in which he made so rapid a progress, that at the age of twenty-four he was appointed professor of philosophy at Hadarwick, which place he afterwards resigned for the chair of the oriental languages and ecclesiastical antiquities at Utrecht. He wrote a great deal, and always in Latin, principally on the antiquities of the Hebrews; as, the description of their country, Palestine; their medals; and the grammar of their language. He also wrote "De Religione Ma-" hammedica," and some other tracts. This learned man came to England in 1713, and died at Utrecht, universally lamented, February 11, 1719, aged 43, leaving a son and daughter. There is a valuable work by his brother, P. Reland, entituled "Fasti Romanorum," published by Hadrian in 1715, 8vo.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM JAMES DE GRAVESANDE, *oval, Wandelaer p. J. Houbraken sc.*

William James de Gravesande, J.U.D. born at Bois-le-Duc in 1688, was of an ancient family, and early distinguished himself by his mathematical attainments. His regard to Newton and his system, probably occasioned his obtaining the place of secretary to the embassy sent hither in 1715, when a personal acquaintance between him and our invaluable philosopher commenced, which became a friendship that ceased only with the life of Newton. On his return to Holland, he received the appointment of professor of astronomy and mathematics at Leyden, and afterwards of philosophy; and died February 18, 1741, very highly and deservedly esteemed, as a Christian, and a man of established genius in several sciences: his works are very numerous. Gravesande had the misfortune to lose two sons, who seemed to have been designed to inherit his fame.

ELEAZER ALBIN, *on horseback, prefixed to his "History of Spiders,"* 1720, *J. Scotin sc.*

Eleazer Albin, well known as a naturalist, wrote upon insects, and particularly on spiders, a disgusting subject. Had he lived until the present times he would have found a great field for investigation, respecting the long-legged, many-eyed tribe in New South Wales, where their webs are so strong as to resist violent strokes from a cane. Albin may have loved these creatures as well as Magliabechi did, whose greatest fears were, lest any of his visitors should injure his tribes of spiders*. However, Albin was more pleasingly

* See Spence's "Parallel between Magliabechi and Hill," printed at Strawberry Hill, 1758, page 30.

employed

employed when writing his History of Birds, which work has been translated into French by Derham, in three volumes, 4to. Hague, 1750. Edwards's History has superseded it in a great measure, but the work requires reprinting, with additions and corrections; as, since the time when those authors wrote, ornithology has been much improved by new discoveries. I have a book, entituled, "A Natural History of English Song-"Birds, and such foreign Birds as are usually "brought over, and esteemed for their singing, "with elegant engravings well coloured," extracted from Albin's "Works." I have mentioned it, as a most pleasing present from parents to their children. Albin wrote of other insects, I believe, besides spiders. Granger says he was a painter, and published four hundred plates on birds and insects coloured, with descriptions. The Albini was a very scientific family. Peter Albin, professor of poetry and the mathematics at Wittemberg, and an historian, died at the end of the sixteenth century. Bernard Albin, a physician, professor at Franckfort on the Oder, and of Leyden, died at the latter city in 1721, aged 69. Bernard Sigred Albinus, his son, succeeded him in the professor's chair at Leyden, and became the first anatomist in Europe: Christian Bernard Albinus, another son, professor of physic at Utrecht, has been confused, I believe, with Eleazar Albinus; but they both appear to have written upon natural history. To Christian Bernard is given "The Natural History of the In-"sects of England," London, 1749, in 4to. The real name of this family was Weiss, Anglicé White, but Latinized to Albinus.

THOMAS

THOMAS FANTET, Sieur de Lagny, *A. S. Belle pinx. T. Mutet sc.*

Thomas Fantet, Sieur de Lagny, born at Lyons, November 7, 1660, was educated for the law, and had been admitted as an advocate, but quitted it for the mathematics. He went to Paris in 1686, and became tutor to the Duc de Noailes, and in 1695, a member of the Academy of Sciences. Lewis XIV. sent him, in 1697, to Rochfort, as a professor of hydrography, where, during the six years he staid he brought its navigation to perfection. On his return to Paris the king made him his sub-librarian for philosophical and mathematical works; and the regent Orleans gave him a pension of 2000 livres. He was well known in England, where the Royal Society elected him a Fellow in 1718. De Lagny died at Paris, April 11, 1734, aged 74, whose works are in French, and entituled "Methodes nouvelles et "abrégée pour l'Extraction et l'Approximation "des Racines;" "Nouveaux Elemens d'Arith-"metique et d'Algebre;" "La Cubature de la "Sphère;" "Analyse générale, ou Méthode pour "resoudre les Problems;" and several pieces in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

JUSTUS VAN EFFEN.

Justus Van Effen was a Fellow of the Royal Society, I believe soon after 1716.

NICHOLAS FRANCIS HAYM, *an etching.*

I can learn no other particulars of Nicholas Francis Haym, than that he was a German, and a literary man; I suppose him to have been in England in the year 1720.

JAN

JAN VAN HUYSUM, *in D'Argenville's "Peintres," Aubert sc.*

JAN VAN HUYSUM, *in Deschamp's "Peintres," S. Ficquet sc.*

JAN VAN HUYSUM, *A. V. Halen sc.*

JAN VAN HUYSUM, *A. Schouman sc.*

The painter Jan Van Huysum came to England, but in what year I am ignorant. He died in 1749, aged 67.

ANCELM DE LA MOTRAYE; *prefixed to his "Travels," J. Wood p. F. M. La Cave sc.*

Motraye, the well-known traveller, died at Paris, January 31, 1743, very far advanced in years. Granger has placed him in this reign. Though he first came into England in 1686, he visited it again at the latter period.

JOAO PEDRO FERNANDE, *J. Green p. P. Casteels sc.*

Joao Pedro Fernande, or, as Granger writes the name, Joannes Peter Fernande, came from India to London in 1726, but on what account I am uncertain. It is probable that he was a descendant of some of the Portuguese settlers in the East Indies.

CHARLES LEONE, *mez. T. Johnson, ad vivum.*

Charles Leone, probably an Armenian merchant.

ANTOINE

ANTOINE MAURICE, *R. Gardelle,* (1728,) *ad vivum.*

This clergyman was a pastor and professor of theology at Geneva.

SAGA YEATH, *mez. P. Schenck sc.* 1720.
SAGA YEATH, *whole length, mez. Verelst p. J. Simon sc.*

Saga Yeath Qua Pieth Tow, king of the Maquas Nation, a North American tribe of Indians.

TEE YEE NEEN HO GAROW, *whole length, mez. Verelst p. Simon sc.* Emperor of the Six Nations.

ETOW OH KOAM, King of the River Nation, *whole length, Verelst p. mez. Simon fecit.*
HO NEE YEATH TAW NO ROW, King of the Generethgarich, *whole length, Verelst p. mez. Simon fecit.*

These American chieftains have been mentioned before, under the reign of Queen Ann, but the prints were not sufficiently particularized, for which reason they are inserted here; and to the same period, perhaps, the following portraits, which are not dated, ought also to be assigned:

TOMO CHACHI, Mico or King of Yamacran, and TOOANAHOROI his nephew, son to the Mico of the Etchitas, *two three-quarters lengths, Verelst pinx. mez. John Faber sc. in one plate.*

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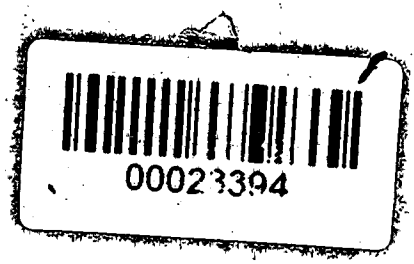
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